

The University of Chicago

TUDOR FIGURES OF RHETORIC

A PART OF A DISSERTATION SUBMITTED
TO THE FACULTY OF THE DIVISION OF THE
HUMANITIES IN CANDIDACY FOR THE
DEGREE OF DOCTOR OF PHILOSOPHY

DEPARTMENT OF ENGLISH LANGUAGE
AND LITERATURE

1937

By
WARREN TAYLOR

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PREFACE

The purpose of the dissertation of which this dictionary is a part was threefold: first, to view Tudor rhetorics in light of the history of interpretations of style, elocutio; second, to indicate the extent to which elocutio occupied the attention of sixteenth century speakers and writers in England; and, third, since exornation was so large a part of elocutio, to make available the meanings of the figures as they were then defined, meanings which, with few exceptions, can now be found only in the rhetorics of the period. To know the writers of any age is, in part, to know the uses they made of language in recording their ideas and fancies.

Philosophic rhetoric sought to discover the means of conducting sound arguments in accordance with an ethical purpose. It urged that figurative language should never be used to obscure or to color the subject matter. Its principles having been expressed most fully by Aristotle, Cicero, and Quintilian, it appeared during the Middle Ages and the Renaissance only in restatements of their views by humanistic writers and scholars. In England, its spokesman was Thomas Wilson. Sophistic rhetoric cultivated stylistic devices as a means of persuading the listener to believe what the speaker said, no matter whether it was true or not. First brought into prominence by Gorgias and later used extensively by the Asiatics, the method, with the beginnings of the Christian era, lost its identity and survived only in the guise of theories of poetry which emphasized stylistic display or in that of schoolboy declamations. Scholastic rhetoric, to which the latter belonged, devised models, formulated rules, and defined terms. In the works of its founder, Hermagoras, and in those of Cornificius, Hermogenes, the mediaeval rhetoricians, and the Tudor, Sherry, Rainolde, Fenner, Peacham, Day, Butler, Hoskins, it flourished.

In Tudor England rhetoric assumed no new functions. Its devices were used in all of the old ways: in orations, school exercises, sermons, poems, letters. The Tudor schoolboy had to

compose themes, which provided him an occasion to use the stylistic devices he had copied in his commonplace book or had memorized. In the universities, both the philosophic and the stylistic traditions were known. Churchmen used rhetorical devices in commentaries, in controversial writings, in manuals for preparing sermons, and in sermons. Direct references to rhetoric and to treatments of it and a general use of rhetorical artifice in the literary works of the period show that the question of the schoolmasters, "Per quam figuram?" had not been forgotten. Establishing modern English and developing and enriching its capacities were the work of the schoolmasters, the rhetoricians, and both the writers who imitated Latin models and those who favored native genius and experimentation. In the rhetorics, plainness, aptness, decorum, and a reasonable degree of ornamentation were basic in elocutio. The principles and observations voiced by the rhetoricians show them more consciously on the side of restraint and reason than on that of excessive ornamentation. Beneath their enthusiasm for figures--the language was new and had been called barren and arid--lay a sense of balance.

The definitions of figures of speech given in this dictionary are based entirely on the definitions of the Tudor rhetoricians and are restricted to the figures they name. Differences in the meanings they assign to the terms are noted. Borrowed almost entirely, as it was, from foreign sources, their material, although occasionally eclectic, cursory, or confused, is fairly complete. In most instances, the illustrations given herein are taken directly from the rhetorics; in a few, from other sixteenth century works. The form of each entry in the dictionary was deliberately chosen, at times contrary to traditional practice in dictionary making, because it seemed best suited to the material.

A DICTIONARY OF TUDOR FIGURES OF RHETORIC

Numbers and Abbreviations Used

1. The definition, or definitions, of the figure.
 2. Illustrative example, or examples, of the figure.
 3. The date of the first occurrence of the figure in Tudor rhetorics.
 4. Other names given the figure by Tudor rhetoricians.
- B Charles Butler, Rhetoricae Libri Duo, 1598.
- D Angel Day, The English Secretary, 1599. (It appears from the Short Title Catalogue, no. 6402, that Day, in 1592, added a list of figures to this work, which first appeared in 1586. I have had access to no edition earlier than that of 1599.)
- F Dudley Fenner, The Artes of Logike and Rethorike, 1584.
- Fr Abraham Fraunce, The Arcadian Rhetorike, 1588.
- H John Hoskins, Directions for Speech and Style (MS 1599-1600 ?), ed. H. H. Hudson, 1935.
- P Henry Peacham, The Garden of Eloquence, 1577.
- P 2 _____, _____, 1593.
- Pu George Puttenham, The Arte of English Poesie (1589), ed. Willcock and Walker, 1936.
- R Richard Rainolde, The Foundation of Rhetorike, 1563.
- S Richard Sherry, A Treatise of Schemes and Tropes, 1550.
- S 2 _____, Figures of Grammer and Rhetorike, 1555.
- W Thomas Wilson, Arte of Rhetorique (1560), ed. G. H. Mair, 1909. (The first edition of Wilson's work appeared in 1553.)

Abbaser. See Tapinosis.

Ablatio. See Aphaeresis.

Abode. See Commoratio.

Abominatio. See Bdelygmia.

Absissio. See Apocope.

Abuse. See Catachresis.

Acclamation. See Epiphonema.

Accumulation. See Synathroismos.

Accusatio. See Categoria.

Acyrologia. 1. The unintentional use of a word or phrase

which does not express the exact meaning of the writer or speaker; an incorrect use of words. 2. Fear for hope in I fear I shall make you smarte for this (P); You shall have syxe strypes you longe for (S). 3. 1550 (S). 4. Impropietas (S); impropertie (S 2); acyron, uncouth (Pu).

Adagium. See Paroemia.

Addubitation. See Aporia.

Adhortatio. See Protrope.

Adinuentio. See Pareuresis.

Adiudicatio. See Epicrisis.

Adjunct. See Symploce.

Admiratio. See Thausamus.

Admittance. See Paramologia.

Admonitio. See Paraenesis.

Aenigma. See Enigma.

Aenos. 1. The quoting of sentences or sayings from fables or allegories. 3. 1550 (S).

Aetiologia. See Etiology.

Agnomination. See Paronomasia.

Aischrologia. 1. Joining words together so that they convey a filthy meaning; the use of foul language. See Cacemphaton. 3. 1550 (S). 4. Aischrologia, turpis loquutio (S).

Allegory. 1. A metaphor extended throughout one sentence, or many.

. . . . as a metaphore may be compared to a starre in respect of beautie, brightnesse, and direction; so may an allegorie be fitly likened to a signe compounded of many stars which we may call a constellation, that is, a company or conjunction of many starres. (P 2, p. 27)

Peacham and Puttenham considered an allegory pure when all the words had double signification; mixed when one word or more had a single meaning. 2. O ship, that new floudes carye thee agayn into the sea? Ship here signifies commonwealth and floudes, civil wars (S 2); Philoclea was so environed with sweet rivers of virtue as that she could neither be battered nor undermined (H). 3. 1550 (S). 4. Allegoria (S, S 2, D, P 2, Pu, B); inversio, inversion of words (W); aligoria (P); dissimulation, false semblant (Pu).

Alleotheta. 1. Substitution of one case, gender, number, tense, or mood for another. See the subdivisions: Anthimeria, Antiptosis, Enallage, and Hendiadis. 3. 1577 (P).

Allusio. See Parechesis.

Amara irrisio. See Sarcasmus.

Ambage. See Periphrasis.

Ambiguous. See Amphibologia.

Amphibologia. 1. Ambiguity which results from the inability of the reader to choose, from two or more meanings of a word, the one intended, or to determine which of two grammatical constructions reveals the true sense of the statement. 2. The mistress gave her maid a mark (P). Hys father loveth hym better than hys mother (S). I will shewe you the citie standing on a hygh hill, twentie myles before you come to it (P). 3. 1550 (S). 4. Ambiguitas (S); amphibolia (F); ambiguous (Pu).

Amplification. In 1553, Wilson viewed amplification, as Sherry had in 1550, as a figure "which consisteth most in augmenting, and diminishing of any matter" (P. 120, ed. Mair). In 1555, however, Sherry enlarged the term to include seventeen figures: frequentatio, congeries, division, correction, definition, transition, example, similitude, image, sententia, enthymema, epiphonema, noema, chria, oraculum, expolition, and brevetie (Fviii^v ff.). In 1577, Peacham, making amplification the third order of rhetorical schemes, listed sixty-four figures under that heading. In the 1593 edition of his rhetoric, he added new figures and divided the group into four parts: distribution, description, comparison, and collection (q.v.). Puttenham's unique arrangement of figures excluded the use of a similar grouping. Hoskins, in 1599-1600?, reduced the number given by Peacham. He named five ways of amplifying: comparison, division, accumulation, intimation, and progression (q.v.) and eleven figures which served to amplify: hyperbole, correctio, paralepsis, accumulatio, divisio, interrogatio, exclamation, intimatio, synoeciosis, contentio, and sententia (q.v.).

The term, amplification, signified rhetorical devices used to expand a simple statement. Peacham defined it as "a certain affirmation which by large and plentiful speech moves the minds of the hearers and causes them to believe that which is said" (p. 120, ed. 1593). By using it, the orator "may prevaile much in drawing the mindes of his hearers to his owne will and affection: he may winde them from their former opinions, and quite alter the former state of their mindes" (p. 121). Harvey remarked that "Vaine, and phantasticall Amplifications argue an idle, or maddconceytid brayne" (Marginalia, ed. G. C. Moore Smith, p. 124). Hyperius, in warning preachers against diminishing or exaggerating the truth for effect,

placed amplification as a means of disclosing and emphasizing right meaning above amplification as a method which one might use to display his persuasive skill (De formandis concionibus, Chap. XV). The term first appeared in 1550 (S).

Anaclasis. See Antanacclasis.

Anachinosis. See Anacoenosis.

Anacoenosis. 1. Asking an opinion of one's reader or adversary; deliberating with one's audience upon what is to be believed or done.

2. Then even of fellowship, O Moon! tell me
Is constant love deemed there, but want of wit?
Are beauties there, as proud as here they be?
Do they above love to be loved; and yet
Those lovers scorn whom that love doth possess?
Do they call virtue there, ungratefulness?

--Sidney, Astrophel and Stella, XXXI.

3. 1550 (S). 4. Anacinosis, communicacio, communication (S); anachinosis, impartener (Pu); communicatio (B).

Anadiplosis. 1. Repeating the last word of a line of verse, of a phrase, or of a clause at the beginning of the next. 2.

One onely helpe can flake this burning heate,
Which burning heate proceedeth from her face,
Whose face by lookes bewitched my conceite,
Through which conceite I lue in woefull case;
O woefull case, which hath no ende of woe,
Till woes haue ende by fauour of my foe.

--Watson, Ekatompathia, XLI, ed. Arber, p. 77.

3. 1550 (S). 4. Reduplicatio (S and S 2); conduplicatio (S 2); redoubling (F); reduplication (Fr); redouble (Pu).

Analogia. 1. ". . . whereby the manner of true wrytynge is conserved . . . by this the barbarous tongue is separated from very true and natural speech" (S, Ciii^r). 3. 1550 (S). 4. Proportio, proporcion (S).

Analogy. See Simile.

Anamnesis. 1. Recalling past matters or events.

2. By the waters of Babylon,
There we sat down, yea, we wept,
When we remembered Zion.

--Psalms 137. (P 2)

3. 1593 (P 2). 4. Recordatio (P 2).

Anageon. 1. Excusing an act on the ground that either a person or a condition made it necessary. 2. I confesse that thys I dyd. But the woman that thou gavest me dyd deceyve me. 3. 1550 (S). 4. Necessum (S).

Anaphora. 1. a. A group of figures which includes: epanaphora, epiphora, symploce, ploce, diaphora, epanalepsis, anadiplosis, epizeuxis, diacope, and traductio (q.v.) (P). b. Repeating a word or phrase at the beginning of several successive lines of verses or clauses.

2. (1 b) Some glory in their birth, some in their skill,
 Some in their wealth, some in their body's force,
 Some in their garments, though new-fangled ill;
 Some in their hawks and hounds, some in their horse.

--Shakespeare, Sonnets, XCI.

3. 1550 (S); 4. Epanaphora, repeticio (S); repeticion (S 2); repetitio a primo (W); epanaphora (P and P 2); report (Pu).

Anapodoton. 1. Omitting a clause from a sentence. 2. If you doe as I have counsayled you, and be ruled by your friendes, they will doe for you, if not, wel, I will say no more (P).

3. 1577 (P).

Anastrophe. 1. An unusual arrangement of words or clauses within a sentence. 2. The sea floweth all England about (S 2). Faults no man liveth without (D). 3. 1550 (S). 4. Reversio (S and S 2).

Annomination. See Paronomasia.

Anoiconometon. 1. ". . . when there is no good disposition of the woordes, but all are confused up and down and set without order" (S 2, Bii^V). 3. 1555 (S 2).

Antanaclasis. 1. a. Returning to a word, but giving it a new and a different meaning; a form of word-play. Puttenham alone, of the Tudor rhetoricians, confuses its significance, a play on meaning, with that of paronomasia, a play on sounds. Hoskins, also unlike his contemporaries, gives the term an unusual meaning (See b). b. Repeating, after a parenthesis, the matter which immediately preceded it (H, pp. 44-5; 98-9).

2. (1 a) Men call you fair, and you do credit it,
 For that yourself ye daily such do see:
 But the true fair, that is the gentle wit,
 And virtuous mind, is much more praised of me.

--Spenser, Amoretti, LXXIX.

In thy youth learne some crafte, that in thy age thou maiest get thy living without craft (P). (1 b) Shall that heart (which doth not only feel them but hath all the working of his life placed in them) shall that heart, I say (H, p. 45). 3. 1550 (S).

4. (1 a) Anacalasis and refractio (S); rebounde (Pu).

Antanagoge. 1. Ameliorating a fault or difficulty implic-

itly admitted.

2. I must needs say, that my wife is a shrewe,
But such a huswife as I know but a few. (Pu, p. 216)

3. 1598 (Pu). 4. Recompencer (Pu).

Anthimeria. 1. Substituting one part of speech for another; a type of alleotheta. 2. He spake very hote for He spake very hotely. So was all his life for Such was all his life. (P). 3. 1577 (P).

Anthypophora. 1. Puttenham gives this figure two meanings: a. deliberately responding to one's own questions; b. anticipating and answering objections of an adversary in order to "unfurnish and preuent him of such helpe as he would otherwise haue used for himselfe" (Pu, p. 204). In this sense, Puttenham says, it is a figure of argument. In that it serves to enlarge a statement, it is a figure of amplification as well. In 1577, Peacham said that the term signified bringing in some point of defense which would make objection appear less serious; for instance, "I graunt to learne tongues is a paynefull thing, yet it is necessary, and being once attayned, a thing that bringeth both pleasure and profyte." This figure Puttenham later called antanagoge (q.v.). Following Rutilius, Quintilian defines the term as "replying to anticipated objections" (IX, ii, 106).

2. (1 a) Shall Time's best jewel from Time's chest lie hid?
Or what strong hand can hold his swift foot back?
Or who his spoil of beauty can forbid?
O! none, unless this miracle have might,
That in black ink my love may still shine bright.

--Shakespeare, Sonnets, LXV.

- (1 b) Wylie worlding come tell me I thee pray,
Wherein hopest thou, that makes thee so to swell?
Riches? alack it taries not a day,
But where fortune the fickle list to dwell:
In thy children? how hardlie shalt thou finde,
Them all at once, good and thriftie and kinde:
Thy wife? O faire but fraile mettall to trust, etc.
(P, pp. 204-5)

3. 1550 (S). 4. Antiphora, tacite objectioni responsi (S); subiectio (D); counter inference, response, allegation (Pu).

Antimetabole. 1. Inverting the order of repeated words to contrast the ideas they convey. 2. I pretty, and my saying apt? or I apt and my saying pretty? (Shakespeare, Love's Labour's Lost, I, ii, 19-20). 3. 1577 (P). 4. Commutatio (D and H); counter-change (Pu).

Antiphora. See Anthypophora.

Antiphrasis. 1. Using a word to express that is directly opposite its true one. (For the meaning Quintilian gave the term, see paralepsis.) 2. Calling "a fustilugges a minion" (S, Cii^v), a dwarf a giant (Pu, p. 191), a friend an enemy (P 2, pp. 24-5). 3. 1550 (S). 4. Dictio contrarium significans (S); broad floute (Pu).

Antiptosis. 1. Substituting one case for another, as the accusative for the dative; a type of alleotheta. See enallage. 2. I give you this gift for I give this gift to you. He is condemned for murther for He is condemned of murther (P). 3. 1550 (S). 4. Casus pro casu (S).

Antirrthesis. 1. Rejecting an opinion because of its significance or some error in it. 2. Then said his wife unto him, "Dost thou still hold fast thine integrity? renounce God, and die" (Job 2: 9 (P). 3. 1593 (P 2).

Antisagoge. 1. Assuring a reward to those who possess a virtue, or a punishment to those who hold it in contempt. 2. And it shall come to pass, if thou shalt hearken diligently unto the voice of the Lord thy God, to observe to do all his commandments which I commend thee this day, that the Lord thy God will set thee on high above all the nations of the earth. Deut. 28: 1-2 (P). 3. 1593 (P 2).

Antisthecon. 1. a. Substituting one letter for another within a word; a type of metaplasm. b. To Sherry, transposing a letter within a word: chambre for chamber. 2. Tought for taught; brickle for brittle (P, Ciii^r). 3. 1550 (S). 4. Littera a pro littera, transposicio (S).

Antistrophe. 1. a. Repeating the last word or phrase of a line of verse or of a clause at the end of several successive lines or clauses; conversion. b. Since the use of rhyme in English prevents a, Puttenham placed the repetition indicated by this figure in the middle of the line (pp. 198-9, ed. Willcock). 2. (1 a) Where affections beare rule, there reason is subdued, honestie is subdued, good will is subdued, and all things else that withstand euill, for euer are subdued (W, p. 202).

(1 b) anone with great disdaine,
She shunnes my loue, and after by a traine
She seekes my loue, and saith she loues me most,
But seing her loue, so lightly wonne and lost:
I longd not for her loue, for well I thought,
Firme is the loue, if it be as it ought. (P, p. 199)

3. 1550 (S). 4. Conversio (S); counterturne (Pu).

Antithesis. 1. Expressing contrasted ideas in adjoining phrases or clauses. 2. He is of a strange nature as euer I saw, for to his friend he is churlish, to his foe he is gentle: glue him faire wordes and you offend him: checke him sharply, and you winne him (W, pp. 199-200). He that prefers wealthy ignorance before chargeable study prefers contempt before honor, darkness before light, death before life, and earth before heaven (H, p. 21). 3. 1550 (S). 4. Contrarium, antitheton, contentio, contention (S); contrarietie, contentio (W); contention (P); antitheton, quarreller, rencounter, overthwart (Pu).

Antitheton. See Antithesis.

Antonomasia. 1. a. Substituting an epithet for a proper name. b. Denoting the possession of a quality by a proper name readily associated with it. 2. (1 a) "Foure Sorts of men are knowne by excellency, or tytle of agnomination: Salomon, when they name the wise; Aristotle, when they name the Philosopher; Virgill, when they name the Poet; Paule, when they name the Apostle. Greene, "Cornucopia: or the Royall Exchange," ed. Grosart, VII, 236. (1 b) A Daniel come to judgment! yea, a Daniel!
O wise young judge, how I do honour thee!

--Shakespeare, The Merchant of Venice, IV, 1, 221-2.

3. 1550 (S). 4. Pronominacio (S); change of name (W); nominatio (P); surnamer (Pu).

Aphaeresis. 1. Omitting a letter or a syllable at the beginning of a word.

2. That from her locks, thy dances none 'scapes free
--Sidney, Astrophel and Stella, XII.

3. 1550 (S). 4. Ablatio (S).

Aphorism. 1. Day alone, of the rhetoricians, mentions this term. He defines it vaguely: "A scheme like unto metonoia, sudden restraint--but differing by manner of reprehension." (Day, English Secretary, p. 94). 2. What lawes bee these, if at least wise they may be termed lawes, which beare in them so vile customs, and not rather firebrands of the citie, and the plague of the whole commonweale (D, p. 94). 3. 1592 (?) (D). 4. Aphorismus (D).

Apocarteresis. 1. Concluding that something desired is beyond reach; "casting all hope away" (P 2, p. 83). 2. He hath broken me down on every side, and I am gone; and mine hope hath he plucked up like a tree (Job 19: 10 - P 2). 3. 1593 (P 2). 4. Tollerantia (P 2). . .

Apocope. 1. Omitting the last letter or syllable of a word. 2. Fair may for fair mayd (S). Thus lovingly Dame Dian did (P). 3. 1550 (S). 4. Absissio (S).

Apodioxis. 1. Rejecting the argument of an opponent as absurd, impertinent, or false. See Diasyrmus. 2. Here is much a doe to small purpose, I think your arguments so simple and fonde, that I vouchsafe them of no aunswere (P). 3. 1553 (W). 4. Rejection (W, B).

Apodixis. 1. Confirming a statement by generally accepted principles; grounding an opinion upon experience. See Martyria. 2. Be not deceived; God is not mocked: for whatsoever a man soweth, that shall he also reap (Gal. 6: 7 - P 2). 3. 1593 (P 2). 4. Experientia (P 2).

Apologue. 1. A fable; "a similitude acted by fiction in beasts" (H, p. 10).

2. There was a lamb in a castle, and an elephant and a fox besieged it. The elephant would have assailed the castle, but he would not swim over the river. The fox would make a hole in the earth to get under it, but he feared the river would have sunk in upon him and drowned him. (H, p. 10)
3. 1553 (W). 4. Apologie, fable (W); fable (H).

Apomnemonymis. 1. Quoting a statement of another. 2. Ye hypocrites, well did Isaiah prophesy of you, saying: This people honoureth me with their lips; but their heart is far from me. But in vain do they worship me, teaching as their doctrines the precepts of men (Matt. 15: 7 - P 2). 3. 1593 (P 2). 4. Dicti commemoratio (P 2).

Apophasis. 1. a. Rejecting many reasons why a thing should or should not be done and affirming a single one, held to be most valid. b. Feigning to ignore what is really affirmed (Fr). c. ". . . as when a man . . . sets the lesse by the greater, or the greater to the lesse, the equall to his equall, and by such confronting of them together, drives out the true ods that is betwixt them, and makes it better appeare" (Pu, p. 234). d. Naming many reasons and confuting each one in particular (D). 2. (1 a)

It muste needes bee that thys controuersie touching the sacrament must stand eyther upon the much pressyng and rigour of the wordes, or upon the meanyng and understandyng of them. The wordes as they stande bryng wyth them greate inconuenience, to wytte, to expositoures, and the other textes. The meanyng doth not so, but auoydeth al these inconueniences, & satisfieth reason, expositours, & texts of the scripture: wherefore wyt, expositour, & scripture thinketh it better to take the sentence, then the wordes. (S, Diifv)

(1 b) I will not say that which I might. . . . I will not call you. . . . (Fr, Avii^V).

(1 c) As falcon fares to bussards flight,
As egles eyes to owlates fight,
As fierce saker to coward kite,
As brightest noone to darkest night:
As summer sunne exceedeth farre,
The moone and euery other starre:
So farre my Princesse praise doeth passe,
The famoust Queene that euer was. (Pu, p. 234)

3. 1550 (S). 4. Expetitio (S, P, Pu, D); enumeratio (D); speedie dispatcher (Pu); negatio (Fr).

Apophthegm. 1. Expressing a truth in a short, pointed way; a maxim.

2. Nothing stickes faster by us as appeares,
Then that which we learne in our tender yeares.
(Pu, p. 236)

3. 1553 (W). 4. Sententia (P, Pu, H); sage sayer, gnome, director (Pu).

Apoplanesis. 1. Turning the attention of the hearer from an unanswered question of importance to a remote or unrelated point. The hearer, "by thinking on other things . . . shall quight forget the question, and think himselfe satisfied when in deede there is nothing aunswered" (P, Ni^R).

2. Cicero when he should haue aunswered to an accusation, in which was objected that Caelius poysoned Metellus, for that it was well poued that Caelius had poyson prepared at his house, he degressed by and by to Metellus death, and maketh a suspicion that he was poysoned by the mischivous deede of Clodius, he doth sigh, weepe, and bewayle that death, whereby he stageth and appeaseth his adversaries and causeth them to mourne with him, and to be as it were stroke with the same wounde. (P, Ni^R)

3. 1577 (P). 4. Aversion, turning away (P).

Aporia. 1 a. Feigning uncertainty or doubt about a point that could be either affirmed or denied. b. Deliberating with oneself; sincerely doubting (Fr, Gvii^R). 2. (1 a) Whether shall I speake or holde my peace? If I speake, you will not heare, if I hold my peace, my conscience condemned my silence (W, p. 185).

(1 b) But still distracted in Love's lunacy,
And Bedlamlike, thus raving in my grief,
Now rail upon her hair, then on her eye,
Now call her, 'Goddess!' then I call her 'Thief!'
Now I deny her! then I do confess her!
Now do I curse her! then again I bless her!

--Drayton, Idea, XLI.

3. 1550 (S). 4. Dubitatio (S, W, D); doubtful (Pu); doubtfulnesse (W); addubitatio (Fr).

Aposiopesis. 1. a. Failing to complete a statement; stopping suddenly. b. Hinting an idea which, though unexpressed, may be clearly perceived (Fr).

2. (1 a) He said you were, I dare not tell you plaine:
For words once out, neuer returne againe. (Pu, p. 167)

(1 b) Vertue awake, beautie but beautie is;
I may, I must, I can, I will, I doe
Leave following that which it is gaine to misse,
Let her goe: soft, but there she comes, goe to,
Unkind I love you, not, (woe me) that I
Must make my hart thus give my tongue the lye.

--Sidney, Astrophel and Stella, XLVII (Fr, Fvi^V)

3. 1553 (W). 4. Fraecisio, breaking off our tale (W); reticentia (Fr); silence, interruption (Pu).

Apostrophe. 1. Addressing directly some person or thing, animate or inanimate, either present or absent.

2. Goe lyttle Calender, thou hast a free passporte,
Goe but a lowly gate emongste the meaner sorte.

--Spenser, The Shepheardes Calender, Epilogue.

3. 1550 (S). 4. Aversio (S, D, H); turne tale (Pu).

Apothegm. See Apophthegm.

Appositio. 1. ". . . immediate joynng together of two
nownnes substantiues or moe, the one declaring the other" (S 2,
Bv^V). 2. The floude Temnes floweth into the Sea (S 2). 3. 1555
(S 2).

Appositum. See Epithet.

Ara. 1. Cursing some person or thing; invoking evil; an imprecation; ". . . forasmuch as it sendeth forth the flame of revenge kindeled in our affections, it may well be compared to the casting of wildfire, or poysoning of shotte, to destroy the enemy" (P 2, p. 64).

2. Let his days be few;
And let another take his office.
Let his children be fatherless,
And his wife a widow.
Let his children be vagabonds, and beg;
And let them seek their bread out of their desolate
places.

--Psalms, 6: 5-10. (P 2, p. 64)

3. 1550 (S). 4. Areia, execraccio, execration (S); imprecatio (P);

Ariphmon. 1. ". . . a kind of endighting drawn out a
longe, utterlye voyde of all swete and rounde composicion" (S 2,
Bii^V). 3. 1555 (S).

Articulus. See Diallyton.

Aschematiston. 1. Writing which lacks figures of speech.

3. 1550 (S). 4. Male figuratim (S).

Aschrologia. See Aischrologia.

Asiatismus. 1. ". . . a kynde of endighting used of the Asians, full of figures, and wordes, lackyng matter" (S 2, B11^r).

3. 1555 (S 2).

Asphalia. 1. Assuring another of security.

2.

Judah, thee shall thy brethren praise:

Thy hand shall be on the neck of thine enemies:

Thy father's sons shall bow down before thee.

--Gen. 49: 8. (P 2, p. 68)

3. 1593 (P 2). 4. Securitas, certitudo (P 2).

Asteismus. 1. Jestyng; speaking in plain derision, without offense; ". . . gracyng of speech with merie conceipt; any mirth or pleasant speech voyd. of rusticall simplicities and rudenesse. . . ." (P 2, pp. 33-4).

2. Longaville. I desire her name.

Boyet. She hath but one for herself; to desire that, were a shame.

Longaville. Pray you, sir, whose daughter?

Boyet. Her mother's, I have heard.

Longaville. God's blessing on your beard!

Boyet. Good sir, be not offended. She is an heir of Falconbridge.

--Shakespeare, Love's Labour's Lost, II, 1, 197 ff.

3. 1550 (S). 4. Urbanitas (); merry scoff, ciuill jest (Pu).

Asyndeton. 1. Forming a series of words or clauses without interlinking conjunctions. Puttenham limits this figure to clauses; a series of words without conjunctions he calls brachilogia (q.v.). 2. Obeye the King, feare his lawes, keepe thy vocation, doe right, seeke rest, like well a little, use all men, as thou wouldest they should use thee (W, p. 205). I loved him, I defended him, I delivered him, I set my whole delight in him (P, J1111^r). 3. 1550 (S). 4. Dissolutio (S); wordes loose, dissolutum (W); loose language (Pu).

Atanacclasis. See Antanacclasis.

Attribution. See Epithet.

Auxesis. 1. a. ". . . mounting by degrees and encreasing our speech with wordes or with sentences of more waight one then another. . . ." (Pu, p. 218). b. Substituting for the proper word another which exaggerates the meaning; hyperbole of increase or advance. Cf. Meiosis. 2. (1 a) He first set upon him

with reproachful wordes, often assayed him with his weapons, then wounded him, and lastlie did most miserablie murther him" (D, p. 91). (1 b) Cutthroate for covetous man; saint for honest man; he is slain for he is beaten (P). 3. 1577 (P). 4. Incrementum (D); auancer (Pu).

Avancer. See Auxesis.

Aversio. See Apostrophe.

B

Barbaralexis. See Barbarismus.

Barbarismus. 1. Departing from the standard of the language in the use of any word: transposing letters or syllables (S 2, Av^V); pronouncing words with "straunge and ill shapen accents" (Pu, p. 250). b. Using foreign words. 2. (1 a) Dousand for thousand; isterday for yesterday.

(1 b) Berowne. --so God help me, la!--
my love to thee is sound, sans crack or flaw!

Rosaline. Sans 'sans', I pray you.

--Love's Labour's Lost, V, ii, 416-7.

3. 1550 (S). 4. Barbaralexis, barbarisme (S 2); forrein speech (Pu).

Bdelygmia. 1. Expressing hatred or disgust for a person or thing. 2. Out upon him, wretch! Fie upon it! Away with it! No more for shame! Bury it in silence (P 2, p. 82). 3. 1593 (P 2); 4. Abominatio, fastidium (P 2).

Benedictio. See Eulogia.

Benevolentia. See Philophronesis.

Bitter taunt. See Sarcasm.

Bomphiologia. 1. Speaking pompously; using words "a great deale to high and loftie for the matter" (Pu, pp. 259-60).

2. Illuminating Lamps! Ye orbs chrystallite!
Transparent mirrolds! Globes divining beauty!

--Zepheria, 8.

3. 1550 (S). 4. Verborum bombus (S); pompious speech (Pu).

Boni ominis captatio. See Euphemismus.

Bonus ordo. See Eutrepismus.

Brachiepia. See Brachiologia.

Brachiologia. 1. a. Forming a series of words without conjunctions (Pu, D). See Asyndeton. b. Conveying the matter in as few words as possible; cutting off the expectation of the hearer by brevity. ". . . when of a grave matter we speake too briefly" (S 2).

2. (1 a) Envy, malice, flattery, disdain, Avarice, deceit, falshed, filthy gain. (Pu, p. 213)
(1 b) The course goeth before, we follow after, we come to the grave, she is put into the fire, a lamentation is made (P, Vi^R).
3. 1555 (S). 4. (1 b) Cutted comma (Pu).
Broad floute. See Antiphrasis.
Buttresse. See Premunitio.

C

Cacemphaton. 1. a. Combining sounds which produce an ill effect. See Parimion. b. Speaking with obscene intent. See Aischrologia. 2. (1 a) In my drowsy dreadful dreame I thought I drancke of Dragons deadly drinke (P). 3. 1555 (S 2). 4. (1 b) Foule speeche (Pu).

Cacosyntheton. 1. a. Misplacing words; destroying their normal order. b. Using words which do not express the intended meaning. See Catachresis. 2. (1 a) A foolish fellowe when I saw before the king stand laughing (P, Giiii^R). (1 b) There is small adversity between your ware and mine. Adversity for diversity (P, Giiii^R). 3. 1550 (S). 4. Male collocatum (S); misplacer (Pu).

Cacozelia. 1. Affecting new words and phrases; using "new fangled speeches" to impress one's hearers (Pu, p. 252). 2. A phrase of building; an audience of sheep (S).

Tell if, at least, she all, through fear, excordiate,
Command thee not to peace, ere thou exordiate!

--Zepheria, 38.

3. 1550 (S). 4. Mala affectatio (S); fonde affectation (Pu).

Casus pro casu. See Antiptosis.

Catachresis. 1. Attempting to express meaning by a term neither proper nor natural to it; abuse of a term. 2. ". . . as in calling some water, A Fish Pond, though there be no Fish in it at all" (W, p. 174). ". . . as he said that misliked a picture of a crooked nose, affirming the elbow of his nose to be disproportionate" (H, p. 12). 3. 1550 (S). 4. Abusio (S); abusio (W); abuse (Pu).

Catacosmesis. 1. Ordering words so that the most important in a series comes first. Cf. Incrementum. 2. God and man; men and women; sun and moon; life and death (P 2, pp. 118-9). 3. 1593 (P 2). 4. Ordo (P 2).

Cataplexis. 1. Threatening a person or place with misfortune or disaster. 2. And Jonah began to enter into the city a day's

journey, and he cried, and said, Yet forty days, and Nineveh shall be overthrown. (Jonah 3: 5 - P 2). And it shall come to pass, that instead of sweet spices there shall be rottenness; and instead of a girdle a rope; and instead of well set hair baldness; and instead of a stomacher a girding of sackcloth: branding instead of beauty (Isa. 3: 24 - P 2). 3. 1593 (P 2). 4. Comminatio (P 2).

Categoria. 1. Laying directly before a person one of his faults. 2. Now when even was come, he was sitting at meat with the twelve disciples; and as they were eating, he said, Verily, I say unto you, that one of you shall betray me (Matt. 26: 20 - P 2). 3. 1593 (P 2). 4. Accusatio, criminis (P 2).

Certitudo. See Asphalia.

Characterismus. 1. Description of the body or the mind of a person. A type of Energia.

2. My Lady's hair is threads of beaten gold.
Her front, the purest, crystal eye hath seen.
Her eyes, the brightest stars the heavens hold.
Her cheeks, red roses, such as seld have been.
Her pretty lips of red vermillion die.
Her hand, of ivory the purest white.
Her blush, Aurora or the morning sky.
Her breast displays two silver fountains white.
- Griffin, Fidessa, XXXIX.

3. 1550 (S).

Charientismus. 1. a. Mitigating a difficulty with pleasant words (P); "myld and appeasing mockery" (Pu, p. 191).
b. Scoffing at one who is in a threatening mood (D, p. 80).
2. (1 a) Blame him not, youth will play such pranches now and then (P, Diiii^V). (1 b) ". . . as he that hard one call him all to nought and say, thou art sure to be hanged ere thou dye: quoth th'other very soberly. Sir I know your maistership speakes but in iest" (Pu, p. 191). Bite not my nose off, I pray you (D, p. 80).
3. 1550 (S). 4. Graciosa nugatio (S); privy nippe (Pu).

Chria. 1. "Short exposicion of any dede or worde wyth the name of author recited" (S 2, Gvii^{R-V}). 2. Scipio was wont to saye, he was neuer less ydle, then when he was voyde of the common wealthe matters, and neuer lesse alone then when he was alone (S 2, Gvii^V). 3. 1555 (S 2).

Chronographia. 1. Description of any period of time. A type of energia. 2. Shakespeare, Sonnets, V. 3. 1550 (S). 4. Counterfait time (Pu).

Cictros. 1. Evoking pity or forgiveness in another; moving one to tears. 3. 1550 (S). 4. Commisseracion (S).

Circuitio. See Periphrasis.

Circumlocution. See Periphrasis.

Civil jest. See Asteism.

Climax. 1. ". . . . leading by degrees and making the last word a step to the further meaning" (H, p. 12). 2. Labour getteth learning, learning getteth fame, fame getteth honour, honour getteth blisse for euer (W, p. 204). 3. 1550 (S). 4. Gradacio (S); gradatio, gradation (W); marching figure (Pu).

Close conceit. See Noema.

Close jesting. See Irony.

Colon. See Membrum.

Commendatio. 1. Praising highly a person or thing. See also Comprobatio and Eulogy. 2. Cicero's praise of Pompeius: ". . . . whose noble actes with a most renowned victory, both by land and Sea, had spread over all nations, whose three honourable tryumphes are witnesses, that al the world were in our gouernaunce and dominyon, whome the people of Rome had commended with singular honours. . . ." (P, Tii^V). 3. 1577 (P).

Commemoratio. See Apomnemonymis.

Comminatio. See Cataplexis.

Commisseracion. See Cictros.

Commoratio. 1. "Resting upon a point" (W, p. 178); repeating one's strongest reason many times (P, Tiiii^R). 2. ". . . . expelled, thrust out, banished, and cast away from the city" (P 2, p. 152). 3. 1553 (W). 4. Abode (Pu).

Communication. See Anacoenosis.

Communio. See Synonymia.

Communitatio. See Antimetabole.

Commutation. 1. Inverting in a second clause the order of the words in the first; chiasmus. See Antimetabole. 2. We must not live to eate, but eat to live (S 2). 3. 1555 (S 2).

Compar. See Isocolon.

Comparatio. See Comparison.

Comparison. 1. Pointing out similarities between persons or things, like or unlike. See Syncrisis. 3. 1550 (S).

Compensatio. See Antisagoge.

Complexio. See Symploce.

Comprehension. 1. Repeating the first and last words of a passage in succeeding parallel passages. See also Epanadiplosis and Symploce.

2. What winneth the hartes of men? liberalitie? What causeth men to aduenture their liues, and die willingly in defence

of their maisters? liberalitie. What continueth the state
of a king? liberalitie. (W, p. 202)

3. 1553 (W). 4. Conversio in eadem (W).

Comprobatio. 1. Commending judges or hearers for their
good traits. 3. 1577 (P).

Concepcio. See Syllepsis.

Concession. 1. Conceding a point in preparation for a
more important argument. See also Synchoresis.

2. Rejoice, O young man, in thy youth; and let thy heart cheer
thee in the days of thy youth, and walk in the ways of thine
heart, and in the sight of thine eyes: but know thou, that
for all these things God will bring thee into judgement.

--Eccles. 11: 8-9. (F, E1^V)

3. 1555 (S 2). 4. Graunting (Fr); occupatio, concessio (H, p. 50).

Conclusion. 1. Summarizing briefly what has been said.

2. ". . . love therefore is the fulfilment of the law" Rom. 13:

10. 3. 1553 (W). 4. Rationis apta conclusio (W).

Conduplication. See Anadiplosis.

Conexum. See Symploce.

Conformatio. See Prosopoeia.

Conformation. See Sermocination.

Congeries. See Synathroismus.

Conglobation. See Systrophe.

Consolatio. See Paramythia.

Constantia. See Eustathia.

Contentio. See Antithesis.

Continuacion. 1. ". . . a continual heaping of woordes"
(S 2, E1^R). 2. And if fortune maye dooe much agaynst them, which
hath put al their accomptes upon chaunce: all are not to be com-
mitted to fortune, lest fortune haue to great a dominacion upon
them (S 2). 3. 1555 (S 2).

Contractio. See Systole.

Contrarium. See Antithesis.

Conversum. See Antistrophe.

Cocko spel. See Epizeuxis.

Coople clause. See Polysyndeton.

Copulatio. See Ploce.

Correction. 1. Recalling a word in order to substitute a
stronger one.

2. And yet my starre, because a sugred kisse,
In sport I sucke, while she a sleepe doth lye:
Doth lowre, naye chide, nay threat for onely this.
--Sidney, Astrophel and Stella, LXIII.

3. 1553 (W). 4. Epanorthosis (F, Fr, H); correctio (W, P, P 2).

Counter turne. See Antistrophe.
Counterchange. See Antimetabole.
Counterfait action. See Pragmatographia.
Counterfait in personation. See Prosopopoeia.
Counterfait place. See Topographia.
Counterfait representation. See Hypotiposis.
Counterfait time. See Chronographia.
Criminis. See Categoria.
Crosse copling. See Synaeceosis.
Cumulatio. See Soraismus.
Curious. See Periergia.
Curry fauell. See Paradiastole.
Cuttet comma. See Brachiologia.

D

Deesis. 1. Supplicating; beseeching. See also Ecphonesis and Donysis.

2. Let Cloudes be dimme, my fate bereaves myne eyes,
Let me no steps but of lost labour try,
Let all the earth in scorne recount my race;
But doe not will me from my love to fly.

--Sidney, Astrophel and Stella, LXIV.

3. 1550 (S). 4. Obtestacion, obtestation, obtestatio (S, P 2, Pu).

Default. See Eclipsis.
Defectus. See Eclipsis.
Definition. See Horismos.

Dehortatio. 1. Attempting to dissuade one's hearers from approaching danger. 2. Take heede you Judges that through hope of present peace you bring not in continuall warre and contention (P, Li^V). 3. 1577 (P).

Deliberating. 1. Evaluating possible courses of action; weighing arguments or facts. See also Aporia, Communication, and Prevention.

2. Whom shall I blame? What shall I pretend? Shall I make learning hateful to you by my reprehensions? Shall I make my silence accessory to your idleness? It is not in my power, it is in your discretion, to reform it. (H, p. 48)

3. 1553 (W). 4. Answering to our selfe, sibi ipsi responsio, disputatio (W).

Demonstration. See Diatyposis.
Denominatio. See Metonymy.

Description. See Energia.

Diacope. See Tmesis.

Diaeresis. 1. a. Dividing the subject into parts in order to amplify it. See Dinumeratio. b. Dividing one syllable to make two. 2. (1 a)

He is perfytely seene in all the sciences. There is no kynd of doctrine at al but he is exquisitely sene in it. There is no science, but he hath learned it thorowly, and so learned it, that you wolde thynke he had labored onely in it. So maruelouslye he knoweth all the fables of the Poetes, he so aboundeth in the floures of the Rethoricians: he hath so bouted oute the paynefull rules of the gramarians. So perfytely knoweth he the subtilnesse of the Logicians, and hath so soughte oute the priuties of natural thynges, and overcome the harde poyntes of supernaturall wisdom; he hath passed thorowe the secretes of the diuines, and hath thorowlie perceyued the mathematical demonstracions. (S 2, Dvii^v)

(1 b) Heauuens and cloudes pronounced with two syllables; easily for easly (P, Ciii^r). 3. (1 a) 1550 (S); (1 b) 1555 (S 2). 4. (1 a) Partitio (P and P 2); partition (S 2).

Dialogismus. 1. Speaking "in another mans person" (Pu, p. 235). See also Prosopopoeia and Sermocinatio. 2. ". . . if we should faine king Edward the thirde, understanding how his successour Queene Marie had lost the towne of Calays by negligence, should say: That which the sword wanne, the distaffe hath lost" (Pu, p. 235). 3. 1550 (S). 4. Right reasoner (Pu).

Dialysis. 1. Affirming or denying facts or opinions by the use of disjunctive propositions; arguing from a dilemma. See also Dilemma. 2. Why should I lay ani thing to thi charge? If they bee good, you haste not deserved it, if thou be naught, thou carest not for it (S, Diiii^{r-v}).

Now gentill Sirs let this young maide alone,
For either she hath grace or els she hath none:
If she haue grace, she may in time repent,
If she haue none what bootes her punishment. (Pu, p. 222)

3. 1550 (S). 4. Divisio (S); dismember (Pu).

Dialyton. 1. Emphasizing words or phrases by setting them asunder. This figure "setteth one for another by cutting the oration" (P 2, p. 57). 2. By thy folly and wickednesse thou hast lost thy substance, thy good name, thy friends, thy parents, and offended thy creator (P 2, p. 57). By sharpness, voyce, countenance, thou madeste thyne enemyes afrajd (S, Dv^r). 3. 1550 (S). 4. Articulus (S, S 2, P).

Diaporesis. See Aporia.

Diaphora. 1. a. Using a common term, in contrast to a proper one, a second time, but with a different meaning. Cf. Ploce. b. Giving a repeated word a new signification (S 2, Dvii^r). 2. (1 a) His owne uncle delt with hym, if I may call him uncle (P). (1 b) Think many Hectors to be there (S 2). 3. 1555 (S).

Diastole. 1. Lengthening a syllable naturally short. 2. Palēmon for Palēmōn; commendāble for cōmendāble (S 2). 3. 1555 (S 2).

Diasyrmus. 1. Disparaging; ridiculing; rejecting the arguments of an adversary. See Apodioxis. 2. Hee fightes with leaden daggers; 1.e., he has weak arguments. He hath rolde the Cocowe; 1.e. he cannot avoid repeating his strongest reason often (P, Diiii^r). 3. 1550 (S). 4. Elevacio (S).

Diatyposis. 1. Commending rules and precepts to one's hearers. See Ecphrasis.

2. My son, attend unto my wisdom;
Incline thine ear to understanding.

--Prov. 5: 1-2. (P 2, p. 92)

3. 1593 (P). 4. Informatio, testamentum (P 2).

Diazeugma. 1. Using the same subject for many verbs. 2. The people of Rome destroyed Numance, overthrew Cartage, cast down Corinth, and raced Fregels (S, Bvii^v). 3. 1550 (S). 4. Dis-junctio (S).

Dichologia. 1. Defending one's errors with reasonable excuses. See Anangeon. 2. I forsooke my friende, but the lawes compelled me (P). I dyd amisse, but I was yonge and in such companye, where I must of force bee naught (S 2). 3. 1555 (S 2). 4. Excuse (Pu).

Dicti commemoratio. See Apomnemonymis.

Dictio contrarium significans. See Antiphrasis.

Difference. See Horismos.

Digestion. 1. Enumerating points; "an orderly placing of things" (W, p. 199). Cf. Enumeration and Distribution. 2. There are three things (quoth Tullie) which hinder Sextus Roscius at this time, the accusation of his aduersaries, the boldnesse of them, and the power that they bare (W, p. 199). 3. 1553 (W).

Digression. 1. Deviating from the subject; "swerving from the matter" (W, p. 181); See also Parecbasis, and Apoplanesis. 2. "Or when I shall giue euidence, or rather declame against an hainous murtherer, I may digresse from the offence done, and enter in praise of the dead man, declaring his vertues in most ample wise,

that the offence done may be thought so much the greater, the more honest he was, that hath thus bene slaine" (W, p. 181). 3. 1553 (W). 4. Parecnasis (D).

Dilemma. 1. Overthrowing alternatives open to an adversary. Cf. Dialysis. 2. You must have both ability and will to write well, for to say I can not is childish, and to say I will not is womanish (H, p. 46). 3. 1577 (P).

Diminution. See Litotes.

Dinumeratio. 1. Amplifying a general fact or idea by giving all of its details. Cf. Congeries, Diaeresis, Digestion, and Distribution. 2. The sentence, He hath spent al his goodes in riot, amplified:

Looke what enheritance came to him (which was no smal thing) by the death of his owne kinne, and his wiues kinsfolke: What dower soeuer he had by marriage of his wife, which by report was a very great thing: Whatsoeuer he got by Executorship: Whatsoeuer the Kinges Maiestie gaue him. What booties soeuer he got in Warrefare: looke what money he had, what Plate, what Apparell, what Household stuffe, what Land and Lordships, what Sheepe, Goods, Parkes, and Medowes, yea, whatsoeuer he had moueable, or unmoueable, his house, and all that euer he had: he hath so spent in fewe daies, so waisted it, and made such hauocke of all together, among the beastly companie of filthie Queanes, among abhominable Harlottes, with banquetting from day to day, with sumptuous rare suppers, with drinking in the night, with dainties and delicates, and all such sweete delites, with Dicing, Carding, and all maner of gameing: that he hath now left neither crosse nor crucifixe, no not a dodkin in all the worlde to blesse himselfe with all. (W, pp. 206-7)

3. 1553 (W). 4. Reckening (W).

Director. See Gnome.

Dirimens copulatio. 1. Increasing the value of each successive word or phrase in a series: building towards a climax. Cf. Congeries. "If stronger does not follow the weaker, the figure becomes a congeries, which does not respect the increase of matter" (P 2, p. 169). 2. I said, I will water my garden, and will water abundantly my garden bed; and, lo, my stream became a river, and my river became a sea. Ecclus. 24: 30 (P 2, p. 171).

Disabler. See Meiosis.

Disdaineful. See Insultatio.

Dismembrer. See Dialysis.

Disputation. See Deliberating.

Dissectio. See Tmesis.

Dissemblitude. 1. Comparing "diverse things in diverse qualitie" (P 2, p. 160). 2. Yea, the stork in the heaven knoweth

her appointed times; and the turtle and the swallow and the crane observe the time of their coming; but my people know not the ordinance of the Lord. Jer. 8: 7 (P 2, p. 160). 3. 1593 (P).

Dissimulatio. See Irony.

Dissolutum. See Asyndeton.

Distinction. 1. Differentiating between possible meanings in order to avoid ambiguity. 2. If by light you mean clear, I am glad you do see them; if by light you mean of no weight, I am sorry you do not feel them (H, p. 42). 3. 1599-1600 (?) (H).

Distribution. 1. a. Applying to several persons or things their respective significances (W, p. 185). b. Dividing the subject into its parts: enumerating the divisions of a subject. Cf. Digestion, Dinumeratio, Division, and Enumeration. 2. (1 a)

Had we more Religion than we might derive from heathen fables, me thinkes these dolefull Querristers of the night, the Scritch-Owle, the Nightingale, and Croking Frogs, might overawe us from anie insolent transgression at that time. The first for he lavish babbling of forbidden secrets, being for ever ordayned to be a blabbe of ill newes and misfortune, still is crying out in our eares, that we are mortall and must die: the second puts us in minde of the end and punishment of lust and rauishment: and the third and last, that we are but slyme & mud, such as those watrie creatures are bred of: and therefore why should we delight to adde more to our slyme and corruption, by extra-ordinarie surfets and drunkennes?

--Nashe, "The Terrors of Night," ed. McKerrow, I, 386.

(1 b)

Set me wheresoeuer ye will,
I am and wilbe yours still.

Set me whereas the sunne doth parch the greene,
Or where his beames do not dissolve the yce:
In temperate heate where he is felt and seene,
In presence prest of people mad or wise:
Set me in hie or yet in low degree,
In longest night or in the shortest day:
In clearest skie, or where clouds thickest bee,
In lustie youth or when my heares are gray:
Set me in heauen, in earth or els in hell,
In hill or dale or in the foming flood:
Thrall or at large, alieue where so I dwell,
Sicke or in health, in euill fame or good:
Hers will I be, and onely with this thought,
Content my selfe, although my chaunce be naught.

--Surrey, "Vow to loue faithfully," Tottel's Miscellany, ed. Arber, p. 11. (P, pp. 222-3)

3. 1553 (W). 4. Merismus, distributor (Pu).

Division. See Distribution, Dialysis, Merismus.

Donysis. 1. Describing or displaying emotional states: fear, anger, madness, hatred, envy, and "lyke other perturbacions of mynde" (S). 3. 1550 (S). 4. Intencion (S).

Doubler. See Ploce.
Double supply. See Syllepsis.
Doubtfulnessse. See Dubitatio.
Drie mock. See Irony.
Dubitatio. See Aporia.

E

Eccho sound. See Epanalepsis.
Eciasis. 1. Lengthening a syllable naturally short. 2. This was ordeined by acte: ordeined for ordined (S, Bvi^r).
3. 1550 (S). 4. Extensio (S).

Eclipsis. 1. Omitting words needed for a complete statement of the meaning. 2. To the utter undoing of many [men]. He hath spent all [his goods] (P, Ciiii^r). 3. 1550 (S). 4. Defectus (S); default (Pu).

Ecphonema. See Ecphonesis.

Ecphonesis. 1. Exclaiming vehemently some emotion or passion. Under the term exclamation, Fraunce lists the following emotions: wonder and admiration, despaire, wishing, indignation, derision, protestation or obtestation, grieffe and miserie, pitie and commiseration, and cursing (Ev^r - Fiii^r). Cf. Donysis and Deesis.

2. Ay me the dayes that I in dole consume,
Alas the nights which witnesse well mine woe:
O wrongful world which makest my fancie fume,
Fie fickle fortune, fie, fie thou art my foe:
Out and alas so froward is my chance,
No nights and daies, nor worldes can me auance.

--Gascoigne, The Posies, p. 367. (Pu, p. 212)

3. 1550 (S). 4. Epiphonesis, exclamacio (S); exclamatio (D); Ecphonisis, outcry (Pu); exclamacio (P); exclamatio, outcry (P 2); exclamatio, outcrying (W); exclamatio (H).

Ecthlipsis. 1. In verse, omitting a syllable ending in m before an ensuing vowel. 2. ". . . this fygure is not used in our English tongue, and therefore I cannot giue it an Example" (P, Eiii^r). 3. 1577 (P).

Effiguration. 1. Describing a thing, not a person, "whereby the figure and form of it is set out, [2] as of the universall flud" (S, Ei^v). 3. 1550 (S).

Eidolopoeia. 1. Assigning speeches to a dead person. 2. Slain Hector to Aeneas: Aeneas, thou goddes sonne, flie and save thy self, from this ruine and fire: the enemies hath taken the

walles, and Loftie Troie is prostrate to the groundes (R, N1^V).
3. 1563 (R).

Elevacio. See Diasyrmos.

Emphasis. 1. Implying more than is actually stated. 2. My man is become a lord of late; i.e., My man has become proud, stoute, and disobedient (P, H11^V). 1577 (P). 4. Renforcer (Pu).

Enallage. 1. Substituting one grammatical form for another: one gender, number, mood, tense, or person for another. 2. Gender: It is a wicked daughter that dispyseth his mother. Wind is loud, she bloweth cold. Person: Here he is, what have you to say for him? for Here I am (P, H11^V - H111^R). 3. 1577 (P). 4. Exchange (Pu).

Enantiosis. See Irony.

Ecomium. 1. Praising someone highly; eulogizing; commending a person to one's hearers. Cf. Eulogy, Comprobatio, and Commendatio.

2. Siluer tongu'd Smith, whose well tun'd stile hath made thy death the generall teares of the Muses, quaintlie couldst thou devise heauenly Ditties to Apolloes Lute, and teach stately verse to trip it as smoothly as if Quid and thou had but one soule. Hence alone did it proceed, that thou wert such a plausible pulpit man, that before thou entredst into the rough waies of Theologie, thou refinedst, preparedst, and purifidest thy minde with sweete Poetrie.

--Nashe, "Pierce Penillesse," ed. McKerrow, I, 192-3.

3. 1593 (P).

Energia. 1. a. Setting forth "a thing so plainly and lively, that it seemeth rather painted in tables"; the hearer "rather thinketh he seeth it than heareth it" (P 2, p. 134). b. A generic term which includes: Aetopeia, Astrophesiam, Characterismus, Chronographia, Dialogismus, Effiguracion, Icon, Mimesis, Pathopeia, Pragmatographia, Prosopopoeia, Sermocinatio, Topographia, Topothesia (q.v.) (S, E1^V). 3. 1550 (S). 4. (1 a) Enargia (S); illustris explanatio (W).

Enigma. 1. Obscuring the meaning in a riddle; "like a deepe mine, the obtaining of whose mettall requireth deepe digging, or to a darke night, whose stars be hid with thicke cloudes" (P 2, p. 29). 2. My mother begot me and of me anon is begotten again: ice frozen of water (S 2, D11^R). 3. 1550 (S). 4. Riddle (S, Pu).

Enthymeme. 1. Drawing conclusion from the supposed truth of its contrary. 2. If it be a great praise to please good men, surely to please evyl men it is a greate shame (S, Fv11^R).

3. 1550 (S).

Enumeration. 1. a. Gathering together and enumerating the things to be declared immediately (P, 01v^V). b. Enumerating causes (S, Dviii^{V-r}). c. Enumerating effects (*ibid.*). d. Dividing the subject "into accidents" (P 2, p. 125). 2. (1 a) "These two things onely I wish: the one, that I may leave the people of Rome in liberty when I die; the other, that it may come to passe for ech man to profit the commonwealth" (P, 01v^V). (1 b and c) The causes of the French war; the effects of that war (S, Dviii^{r-v}). (1 d) "What may we thinke of man, when we consider the heavy burden of his miserie, the weaknesse of his patience, the imperfection of his understanding, the conflicts of his counsels, the insatietie of his mind, the brevitie of his life, and the certaintie of his death" (P 2, p. 125). 3. 1550 (S).

Epanadiplosis. See Epanalepsis.

Epanalepsis. 1. Beginning and ending a clause or sentence with the same word. If several sentences, Symploce (q.v.). 2. Severe to his servants, to his children severe (H, p. 14).

Much must he be beloued, that loueth much,
Feare many must he needs, whom many feare. (P, p. 200)

3. 1555 (S). 4. Eccho sound, slow return (Pu).

Epanodos. 1. a. Iterating "by parts, the whole spoken before" (P 2, p. 125). Cf. Enumeration, Digestion, Dinumeration, Distribution, and Division. Resuming both the matter and the terms (Pu, p. 221). Cf. Prolepsis. b. Repeating the first word of a passage in the middle, or the middle word at the end (F, Diii^V and Fr, D4^r). 2. (1 a) "For we are a sweet savour of Christ unto God, in them that are being saved, and in them that are perishing; to the one a savour from death unto death; to the other a savour from life unto life" II Cor. 2: 15-16 (P 2, p. 125). (1 b) "If I ever wish for the perfection of eloquence, it is for your instruction; and for your benefit I would wish I were eloquent" (H, p. 14). 3. 1550 (S). 4. Retire (Pu); traduccio, traduccion (S).

Epanophora. See Anaphora.

Epanorthosis. See Correction

Epenthesis. 1. Inserting a letter or sound in the middle of a word. 2. Steddifast for stedfast (P); relligion for religion (S). 3. 1550 (S). 4. Interpositio (S). 3. 1550 (S). 4. Interpositio (S).

Epergesis. 1. Placing two substantives together without

a verb, the second defining the first; appositive. 2. Condon
loued faire Alexis his masters darlynga (S). 3. 1550 (S). 4.
Appositio (S).

Epexegesis. 1. Adding words or phrases to make the mean-
ing already stated unmistakably clear. 2. For I know that in me,
that is, in my flesh, dwelleth no good thing. Rom. 7: 18 (P 2,
pp. 191-2). 3. 1577 (P).

Epicrisis. 1. Evaluating a quoted passage. 2. "Ye have
heard it that it was said, Thou shalt not commit adultery: but I
say unto you, that every one that looketh on a woman to lust after
her hath committed adultery with her already in his heart" Matt.
5: 27 (P 2, p. 99). 3. 1593 (P).

Epilogus. 1. Inferring what should follow. 2. "And if a
revelacion wer geuen to the Trojanes, then Troy myght not be taken
without the arowes of Philectetes, and thei did nothing else but
strike Alexander, to kyl him that in dede was Troy to be taken"
(S, Diiti^r). 3. 1550 (S). 4. Conclusio, conclusion (S).

Epimone. 1. Dwelling on a point; in verse, repeating an
entire line.

2. Marvel not, Love! though I thy power admire!
Ravished a world beyond the farthest thought,
And knowing more, than ever hath been taught,
That I am only starved in my Desire:
Marvel not, Love! though I thy power admire!
Aiming at things exceeding all perfection;
To Wisdom's self to minister direction,
That I am only starved in my Desire:
Marvel not, Love! though I thy power admire!
Though my Conceit I further seem to bend
Than possible Invention can extend;
And yet am only starved in my Desire:
If thou wilt wonder! here's the wonder, Love!
That this to me doth yet no wonder prove.

--Drayton, Idea, 34.

3. 1589 (Pu). 4. Loueburden (Pu); perseverantia (P 2).

Epiphonema. 1. Summarizing a passage in an exclamatory
or sententious phrase or sentence. 2. "And as I can not denie but
these conceits of mine be trifles: no lesse in very deede be all
the most serious studies of man, if we shall measure grautie and
lightnesse by the wise mans ballance who after he had considered
of all the profoundest artes and studies among men, in th'ende
cryed out with this Epyphoneme, Vanitas vanitatum & omnia vanitas"
(Pu, p. 112). 3. 1550 (S). 4. Acclamation (H); sureclose (Pu);
conclusion (D).

Epiphonesis. See Ecphonesis.

Epiphora. 1. Repeating a word at the end of several successive lines, clauses, or sentences. See Epistrophe. 2. When I was a child, I spake as a child, I felt as a child, I thought as a child: now that I am become a man, I have put away childish things. I Cor. 13: 11 (P). 3. 1577 (P).

Epiplexis. 1. Upbraiding to convince. 2. Thynkest thou that thy counsellors are not knowen? and that we knowe not what thou dyddest the laste nyghte? and what the nyghte before? (S, Dii^r). 3. 1550 (S). 4. Increpacio (S).

Epistrophe. 1. Ending many clauses with the same word. See Epiphora. 2. And all the night he did nothing but weep Philoclea, sigh Philoclea, and cry out Philoclea, etc. (H, p. 13). 3. 1583 (F). 4. Epitropis (D).

Epitimesis. See Epiplexis.

Epitheton. 1. Qualifying the subject with an appropriate adjective.

2. Armado. Why tough senior? why tough senior?

Moth. Why tender juvenal? why tender juvenal?

Armado. I spoke it, tender juvenal, as a congruent epitheton appertaining to thy young days, which we may nominate tender.

--Shakespeare, Love's Labour's Lost, I, 11, 9-15.

3. 1577 (P). 4. Qualifier, attribution (Pu).

Epithonema. See Epiphonema.

Epitrope. 1. a. Giving an opponent permission earnestly or ironically to have his way. b. Committing a question to the decision of one's opponents. c. Leaving something unsaid (Pu, p. 226). See Anacoenosis. 2. (1 a)

If any man thinketh himself to be a prophet, or spiritual, let him take knowledge of the things which I write unto you, that they are the commandment of the Lord. But if any man is ignorant, let him be ignorant.

--I Cor. 14: 37-8. (F, Eii^r)

(1 b) Me thinks that I haue said, what may well suffice,
Referring all the rest, to your better aduise.
(Pu, p. 226)

3. 1550 (S). 4. Permissio (S, W, H); permission (F); sufferance (W); reference (Pu).

Epizeuxis. 1. Repeating a word or phrase immediately, with emphasis or passion.

2. Zabina. . . . Downe with him, downe with him. Goe to my child, away, away, away. Ah, saue that Infant, saue him,

saue him. I, euen I speake to her, the Sun was downe.
Streamers white, Red, Blacke, here, here, here. Fling the
meat in his face. Tamburlaine, Tamburlaine. Let the
souldiers be buried. Hel, death, Tamburlaine, Hell, make
ready my Coch, my chaire, my iewels, I come, I come, I come.

--Marlowe, Tamburlaine, ll. 2092 ff.

3. 1553 (W). 4. Doublets (W); palilogia, iteration (Fr); under-
lay, cooko spel (Pu).

Erotoma. See Erotesis.

Erotesis. 1. Affirming or denying a point strongly in
the form of a question, to which no answer is expected. Cf.
Pysma, Hypophora, Aporia, Anacoenosis.

2. Medea to Jason: Was I able to make them I prae you tell,
And am I not able to marre them all as well?
(Pu, p. 211)

3. 1550 (S). 4. Erotema, raciocinatio, interrogacio (S); inter-
rogatio (D); erotema, questioner (Pu); interrogatio (B).

Ethopoeia. 1. a. Describing manners, arts, virtues, vices
(S). b. Describing "natural propensitie and inclinations of natur-
all affections: fathers loue towards the chyl dren" (S). c.

Expressing lighter affections: hope, mirth, laughter. 2. (1 a)
Thraso, a boaster; Demea, a soure felowe (S, B11^r). 3. 1555 (S 2).

Etiologia. 1. Giving a cause.

2. When fortune shall haue spit out all her gall,
I trust good luck shall be to me allowde,
For I haue seene a shippe in hauen fall,
After the storme had broke both maste and shrowde.

--Wyatt, Tottel's Miscellany, ed. Arber, p. 54.
(Pu, p. 229)

3. 1555 (S 2). 4. Tell cause, reason rendrer (Pu).

Eucharistia. 1. Giving thanks for benefits received. 2.
"I am not worthy of the least of all the mercies, and of all the
truth, which thou hast shewed unto thy servant" Gen. 32: 10 (Pu,
pp. 101-2). 3. 1593 (P 2). 4. Gratiarum actio (P 2).

Euche. 1. a. Praying for evil; an imprecation. Cf. Ara.
b. Promising, vowing to follow some definite course. 2. (1 a) O
wolde God that the adulterer had been drowned in the ragying sea
(S). (1 b) "And Jacob vowed a vow, saying, If God will be with me,
and will keep me in this way that I go, and will give me bread to
eat, and raiment to put on, so that I come again to my father's
house in peace, then shall the Lord be my God, and this stone,
which I have set up for a pillar, shall be God's house: and of all
that thou shalt give me I will surely give the tenth unto thee"

Gen. 28: 20-23 (P 2, pp. 67-8). 3. 1550 (S). 4. Votum (S, P).

Eulogia. 1. Commending a person or thing. See Commendatio, Comprobatio, and Encomium.

2. Blessed is he that considereth the poor:
The Lord will deliver him in the day of evil.
The Lord will preserve him, and keep him alive,
And he shall be blessed upon the earth.

--Ps. 41: 1-4. (P 2, p. 65)

3. 1593 (P 2). 4. Benedictio (P 2).

Euphemism. 1. Interpreting favorably a thing yet uncertain; foretelling good effects by signs and tokens (P 2, pp. 89-90). See Ominatio.

2. And now I exhort you to be of good cheer: for there shall be no loss of life among you, but only of the ship. For there stood by me this night an angel of the God whose I am, whom also I serve, saying, Fear not, Paul; thou must stand before Caesar: and lo, God hath granted thee all them that sail with thee. Wherefore, sirs, be of good cheer.

--Acts 27: 22-27. (P 2, pp. 89-90)

3. 1593 (P 2). 4. Boni ominis captatio, euphemismus (P 2).

Eustathia. 1. Pledging constancy in attitude or endeavor. See Euche. 2. "Let Lions claws teare out our bowels, let the Gibbet hang us, let the fire consume us, let the sword cut us asunder . . . yet we Christians are by prayer prepared to abide all paine and torments" Tertullian (P 2, p. 69). 3. 1593 (P 2). 4. Constantia (P 2).

Eutrepismos. 1. Enumerating the divisions of a passage before it is spoken. See Enumeration.

2. In three things I was beautified,
And stood up beautiful before the Lord and men:
The concord of brethren,
And friendship of neighbours,
And a woman and her husband that walk together in agreement.

But three sorts of men my soul hateth,
And I am greatly offended at their life:

A poor man that is haughty,
And a rich man that is a liar,
And an old man that is an adulterer lacking under-
standing.

--Ecclus. 25: 1 ff. (P 2, p. 125)

3. 1593 (P 2). 4. Bonus ordo, ordinatio (P 2).

Even. See Isoclon.

Exacerbatio. See Sarcasmus.

Example. See Paradigma.

Exargasia. 1. Polishing one's speech; attiring it "with

copious & pleasant amplifications and much varietie of sentences all running upon one point & to one intent a mass of many figuratiue speeches" (Pu, p. 247). Cf. Energia and Expolitio.

2. A wyse man for the commonwealth sake shall eschue no peryll: euen for thys cause that it happeneth often, that wher he wold not dye for the commonwealth, he perysheth yet of necessitie wyth the commonwealth and because all the commodities we haue be taken of our countrey, they ought no incommodie to be counted paynfull, taken for our countrey. They therefore that flye that peryll which must be taken for the commonwealth do folyshely: for neither can they auoyde it, and they be found ungrate to the citie. But they that by their owne peril put away the perils of their countrey, they are to be counted wyse, seying that bothe they geue to the commonwealth that honour that they shulde geue, and had rather dye for manye. . . . etc.

--Erasmus. (S, Evii^r)

3. 1550 (S). 4. Expolicion (S); gorgeous (Pu); expolitio (P); expolition (S 2).

Exchange. See Enallage.

Exclamation. See Ecphonesis.

Excusatio. See Pareuresis.

Excuse. See Dichologia.

Execration. See Areia.

Exemplum. See Paradigma.

Exergasia. See Exargasia.

Expedition. See Apophasis.

Experientia. See Apodixis.

Expolitio. See Exargasia.

Exprobatio. See Onedismus.

Extensio. See Eciasis.

Extenuation. 1. Presenting a thing as less than it is; "abating, or lessening of a thing" (W, p. 181). 2. "When two haue fought together, to say, that the one had his legge prickt with a sworde, when perchance he had a great wounde" (W, p. 181). See Meiosis. 3. 1550 (S). 4. Liptote (S). See Litotes.

Exuscitatio. 1. Moving others to admire or dislike a thing. Cf. Pareuresis. 2. Doth it not abhore you to heare and understand of a rabble of so great and unaccustomed lewdnesse, a man everie way so vile, to go thus freeilie unpunished?" (D, p. 99). 3. 1577 (P). 4. Provocation (D).

F

Fable. See Apologue.

False semblant. See Synecdoche.

Farrefet. See Metalepsis.

Feshua urbanitas. See Asteismus.

Fictio. 1. Attributing reasonable actions and speech to unreasonable creatures.

2. Shee set her youngling before her knee,
That was both fresh and louely to see,
And full of fauour, as kidde mought be.

--Spenser, Shepheardes Calender, Maye, ll. 182 ff.
(E.K.)

3. 1579 (E.K., Glosse, Shepheardes Calender, Maye).

Fleering frumpe. See Mycterismus.

Flitting figure. See Metastasis.

Fonde affectation. See Cacozelia.

Forrein speeche. See Barbarism.

Foule speech. See Cacemphaton and Aischrologia.

Frequentatio. See Synathroismos.

G

Gorgious. See Exergasia.

Gnome. See Apophthegm.

Graciosa nugatio. See Charientismus.

Gradation. See Climax.

Gratiarum. See Eucharistia.

Gratiarum actio. See Eucharistia.

Graunting. See Concession.

H

Heaping figure. See Synathroismos.

Hendiadys. 1. Expressing a single idea by two nouns instead of by a noun and its qualifier. 2. By surge and sea we passed (D, p. 83). 3. 1577 (P). 4. Twinnes (Pu).

Heterogenium. 1. ". . . anie thing brought for a prooffe which is not near the matter in hande" (F, E2^V). 2. I aske you of cheese, you answere me of chauke (F, E2^V). 3. 1584 (F).

Hirmos. 1. Continuing a sentence through a series of parallel elements, postponing a statement of the full meaning until the end; the force of a periodic sentence.

2. If waker care: if sodayn pale colour:
If many sighes, with litle speach to plaine:
Now ioye, now wo: if they my chere distayne
For hope of small, if much to fear therfore,
To haste, or slack: my pace to lesse, or more:

Be signe of loue: then do I loue agayne.

--Wyatt, "The louver confesseth him in loue with
Philis," Tottel's Miscellany, ed. Arber, p. 36.
(Pu, 176)

3. 1577 (P). 4. Hyrmos (P); irmus, long loose (Pu).

Homoeoptoton. 1. Using various words in a sentence in the same case or inflexion and with rime (W, p. 202). Since English, however, is "not varied by cases, we call it setting of diverse nounes in one sentence which ende alike with the same letter or same syllable" (P 2, p. 53). Cf. Homoeoteleuton. 2. By great trauaile is gotten much auaile, by earnest affection men learne discretion (W, p. 202). 3. 1550 (S). 4. Similiter cadens (S, S 2, W); like falling (W).

Homoeoteleuton. 1. Ending various members of a sentence with words, all of one part of speech, which have no case, principally, verbs and adverbs. Cf. Homoeoptoton. 2. The perfect Oratour beginneth aptly, expresseth playnly, compryseth briefly, devideth rightly, confyrmeth strongly, confuteth sharpely (P 2, pp. 54-5). 3. 1550 (S). 4. Similiter desinens (S and W); like ending (W); Day calls homoeoteleuton similiter cadens; like loose (Pu).

Homiologia. 1. Writing or speaking in an awkward, tedious way, with no variety.

2. He came thither to the bath, yet he said afterwarde. Here one servaunt het me. Afterwarde he sayde unto hym, I wyll consider. Afterwards he chyd wyth hym & cryed more and more when manye were presente. (S, Li¹)

3. 1550 (S). 4. Sermo unique sui similio (S); poiciologia (S 2).

Horismos. 1. Defining a term briefly and accurately.

2. "This is not Fortitude, but Timerity, for Fortitude is a contempt of perils by honest reason: Timerity is a rash & foolish interpryse of perrills, without respect of Vertue" (P, Siiii^V).

3. 1550 (S). 4. Definicio (S); definer of difference (Pu); definition (H).

Humiliatio. See Tapinosis.

Hypallage. 1. Changing the natural order of the elements of a sentence to pervert the sense; reversing the relations of two elements of a sentence. 2. Madame, I set your eyes before mine woes (Pu, p. 172). Darkesome wandring by the solitary night (D, p. 83). 3. 1577 (P). 4. The changeling (Pu).

Hyperbaton. 1. Inverting the natural order of words or

phrases in a sentence to emphasize the idea. "To natural and seemely order are repugnant Hyperbaton, and his kindes, as Anastrophe, Hysterologia, Hysteron Proteron, Tmesis, Hypallage, and Synchysis" (P 2, p. 119). 3. 1555 (S 2). 4. Trespasser (Pu).

Hyperbole. 1. Exaggerating ideas or emotions in one's statement of them in order to emphasize their importance; the exaggerations are never offered as literal truths. 2. Words and blows come so thick together as the one seemed lightning to the other's thunder (H, p. 29). 3. 1550 (S). 4. Over reacher, loud lyer (Pu).

Hypophora. 1. Asking a question and answering it oneself. 2. What is honour? a word. What is that word, honour? Air. A trim reckoning! Who hath it? he that dies o' Wednesday. Doth he feel it? No. Doth he hear it? No. It is insensible, then? Yea, to the dead. But will it not live with the living? No. Why? Detraction will not suffer it.

--Shakespeare, Henry IV, Part I, V, 1, 133 ff.

3. 1577 (P).

Hypotyposis. 1. Describing "persons, things, places, and tymes" (P, Oii^r). Puttenham adds to these: action. To him, hypotyposis is a class term which includes: Prosographia, Prosopopoeia, Cronographia, Topographia, Pragmatographia (q.v.) (Pu, p. 238).

3. 1577 (P). 4. Counterfait representation (Pu).

Hypozeugma. 1. Placing last in a construction which includes several words or phrases of equal value the word on which all of them depend. 2. Houres, dayes, weekes, monthes, and yeares doe passe away (S, Kiii^r). In the paynefull rules of Grammer, in the subtiltyes of Logick, in the Flowers of Rhetoricke, in the harmonickall tunes of musicke, in the secretes of naturall philosophy, and in the profound mystery of Divinity, hee is well seene (S, ibid.). 3. 1550 (S). 4. Postjunctio (S); rerewarded (Pu).

Hypozeugis. 1. Using several clauses, each with its own noun and verb. Cf. Zeugma.

2. Unto the king she went, and to the king she said,
Mine owne liege Lord behold thy poore handmaid.
(Pu, p. 166)

3. 1577 (P). 4. Substitute (Pu).

Hysterologia. 1. Joining a prepositional phrase to the verb instead of to the noun which it serves. 2. I ran after with as much speede as I coulde, the theefe that had undone mee (P).

3. 1550 (S). 4. Propostera loquutio (S).

Hysteron proteron. 1. Inverting the order of occurrence

If piteous Gods haue power amidst the mayne,
On ragged rocks thy penance thou maist find.
(Pu, p. 210)

3. 1589 (Pu). 4. Disdaineful, reprochful, scorner (Pu).

Intellectio. See Synecdoche.

Intencion. See Donysis.

Interpositio. See Parenthesis and Epenthesis.

Interpretatio. See Exargasia.

Interrogation. See Erotesis.

Inter se pugnancia. 1. Reproving an opponent "Of manifest unconstancie, open hypocrisie, or insolent arrogancie" (P 2, p. 163).

2. . . . thou that preachest a man should not steal, dost thou steal? thou that sayest a man should not commit adultery, dost thou commit adultery? thou that abhorrest idols, dost thou rob temples? thou who gloriest in the law, through thy transgression of the law dishonourest thou God? For the name of God is blasphemed among the Gentiles because of you, even as it is written.

--Rom. 2: 21 ff. (P)

3. 1577 (P).

Intimation. 1. Hinting at the exact meaning but not speaking it directly. Cf. Emphasis and Syllogismus. 2. He was mistaken for a hat riding on the pommel of a saddle. He draws his sword oftener than he draws his purse (H, pp. 25-6). 3. 1599-1600? (H). 4. Intimatio (H).

Intricate construction. 1. "Longer than should be. Such as oftentimes happeth to them that fondly labour to tell a good rounde tale" (S 2, Avi^V). 3. 1555 (S 2).

Inutilis repetitio eiusdam. See Tautologia.

Inverso. See Allegory.

Irmus. See Hirmos.

Irony. 1. a. Expressing in words a meaning directly opposite that intended. b. Speaking in derision or mockery. 2. (1 a) He was no notorious malefactor, but he had been twice on the pillory, and once burnt in the hand for trifling oversights (H, p. 26). Milo had but a slender strength, that carried an ox a furlong on his back and then killed him with his fist and ate him to his breakfast (H, p. 30). (1 b) . . . it was said by a French king, to one that praide his reward, shewing how he had bene cut in the face at a certain battel fought in his seruice: ye may see, quoty the king, what it is to runne away & looke backwards (Pu,

p. 189). 3. 1550 (S). 4. Ironia (S, W, S 2, D, P, Pu, B); dissimulatio (S, P); wittie jesting, illusio (W); close jesting (W); illusio, irrisio (P); drie mock (Pu).

Isocolon. 1. Constructing sentences of equal members: successive phrases or clauses. 2. The more noble a man is, the more gentle he should bee (W, p. 204). Loneliness can neither warrant you from suspicion in others nor defend you from melancholy in yourself (H, p. 38). 3. 1550 (S). 4. Compar (S, P, H); even (S, Pu); parison (Pu, P, H); egall numbers, paria paribus relata (W).

Iteratio. See Anaphora.

J

Junctio. See Zeugma.

K

L

Lamentatio. See Threnos.

Licence. See Parrhesia.

Licentia. See Parrhesia.

Like letter. See Parimion.

Like loose. See Homoioteleuton.

Litotes. 1. Affirming a thing by denying its contrary.

Tempering "our sence with wordes of such moderation, as in appearance it abateth it but not in deede" (Pu, p. 184). See Extenuatio. 2. He setteth not a little by his sonne (P). Such a man is no foole (Pu). 3. 1550 (S) See Extenuatio; 1577 (P); 4. Moderatour (Pu).

Littera a pro littera. See Antisthecon.

Long language. See Macrologia and Perissologia.

Long loose. See Hirmos.

Loose language. See Asyndeton.

Loud lyer. See Hyperbole.

Love burden. See Epimone.

M

Macrology. 1. Using unnecessary words; redundancy. See Perissology. 2. Men of high and excelling vertue, let them ever live, and never die (D, p. 82). "The Ambassadors after they had receiued this answere at the kings hand, they tooke their leaue and returned home into their countrey from whence they came" (S 2; Pu). 3. 1550 (S). 4. Long language, perissologia (Pu).

Mala affectatio. See Cacozelia.

Male collocatum. See Cacosyntheton.

Male figuratim. See Aschematiston.

Marching figure. See Climax.

Martyria. 1. Confirming a statement by one's own experience. Cf. Apodixis.

2. Wait on the Lord,
 And keep his way,
 And he shall exalt thee to inherit the land:
 When the wicked are cut off, thou shalt see it.
 I have seen the wicked in great power,
 And spreading himself like a green tree in its
 native soil.
 But one passed by, and lo, he was not:
 Yea, I sought him, but he could not be found.

 --Ps. 37, ll. 35 ff. (P 2, p. 85)

3. 1593 (P 2). 4. Testatio (P 2).

Medela. 1. Seeking to extenuate the indefensible offences of one's friends.

2. I beseech thee for my child, whom I have begotten in my bonds, Onesimus, who was aforetime unprofitable to thee, but now is profitable to thee and to me: whom I have sent back to thee in his own person, that is, my very heart: whom I would fain have kept with me, that in thy behalf he might minister unto me in the bonds of the gospel.

 --Philem. 1, 9-14. (P 2, p. 176)

3. 1577 (P).

Meiosis. 1. Lessening the significance of a thing, in size or in importance. Cf. Auxesis, Extenuation, Diminution.

2. A great mountaine as bigge as a molehill (Pu, p. 185). 3. 1555 (S 2). 4. Disabler, extenuation (Pu); diminution (D, H).

Membrum. 1. Expressing the meaning in a few parallel members, generally three. 2. Thou hast neither profited the commonwealth, done good to thy friends, nor resisted thy enemies (P 2, p. 58).

 I seek the fields with her late footing signed;
 I seek her bower with her late presence deck'd

 --Spenser, Amoretti, LXXVIII.

3. 1550 (S). 4. Colon, membrum oracionis (S); parison (D).

Mempsis. 1. Complaining and asking help.

2. Why standest thou afar off, O Lord?
 Why hidest thou thouself in times of trouble?

 --Ps. 10, ll. 1-2. (P 2, pp. 65-6)

3. 1593 (P 2). 4. Querimonia (P 2).

Merismus. 1. Dividing a whole into its parts. See Distribution, Division, Enumeration. 2. ". . . he that might say, a house was outrageously plucked downe: will not be satisfied so to say, but rather will speake it in this sort: they first undermined the groundsills, they beate downe the walles, they unfloored the loftes, they untiled it and pulled downe the rooffe" (Pu, p. 222). 3. 1598 (Pu). 4. Distributer (Pu); distributio (D).

Merry scoff. See Asteism.

Metabasis. 1. Moving from one point to another by use of a linking summary. 2. I have hetherto declared his noble enterpryses in Fraunce, and now I will declare his lyke worthye actes done neare to Rome (P). 3. 1550 (S). 4. Transicio (S).

Metalepsis. 1. Signifying an idea by substituting for a figurative expression of it another word or idea associated with the figure.

2. After many a stubble shall I come
And wonder at the sight of my kingdome.
(Stubble indicates harvests, harvests, years, thus, after many years (P, p. 184). 3. 1550 (S). 4. Transumptio (S, D); transumption (W); farrefet (Pu).

Metanoia. 1. a. Describing a thing by reprehension. b. Repenting having made some remark because of haste or fault of memory; asking leave to express the idea in a better way. 2. (1 a) He sheweth himself a man amongst his enemies, nay a lyon (P 2, p. 173).

(1 b) O Peereles you, or els no one alive,
Your pride serues you to seaze them all alone:
Not pride madame, but praise of the lion,
To conquer all and be conquered by none. (Pu, p. 215)
3. 1577 (P). 4. Poenitentia dicti (P); metania (P and P 2); penitent (Pu).

Metaphor. 1. Translating a word from its literal signification to another which it does not commonly denote at all.

2. Princess. What plume of feathers is he that indited this letter?
What vane? what weathercock?

--Shakespeare, Love's Labour's Lost, IV, 1, 94-5.

"And as for the commissaries court, that is but a pettie little stinking ditche, that floweth oute of that former great puddle, robbing Christes church of lawfull pastors, of watchful Seniors and Elders, and carefull Deacons" "An Admonition to the Parliament" (1572), Article I, Section 20. 3. 1550 (S). 4. Translatio (S);

translation (S 2, W, H); transporte (Pu).

Metaplasma. 1. Transposing from their natural order letters or syllables in a single word. A generic term; see Prothesis, Aphaeresis, Epenthesis, Syncope, Paragoge, Apocope, Systole, Diastole, Ecthipsis, Synaloepha, Synaeresis, Diaeresis, Antisthecon, and Metathesis. 2. 1577 (P).

Metastasis. 1. a. Moving rapidly from one point to another. b. Turning objections back against those who made them. 2. (1 a) These things you will say are pleasant, but the rest yet untold are far more delightful (D, p. 96). (1 b)

. . . . and Ahab went to meet Elijah. And it came to pass, when Ahab saw Elijah, that Ahab said unto him, is it thou, thou troubler of Israel? And he answered, I have not troubled Israel; but thou, and thy father's house, in that ye have forsaken the commandments of the Lord. . . .

--I Kings 18: 16-8. (P)

3. 1577 (P). 4. Transitio (D); flitting figure, remove (Pu).

Metathesis. 1. Changing the natural order of letters within a word. A type of Metaplasma. 2. Wapses for waspes; brids for birds (P). 3. 1555 (S).

Metonymy. 1. Substituting for the name of a thing the name of an attribute or an adjunct.

2. So Christ sayde: This is my bodie, that is, a signe or sacrament of my bodie. This wine is the new testament in my blood, that is, a signe or seale, of the newe testament in my blood. (F, DiiP)

I am the resurrection. Christ meaneth that he is the cause of the resurrection. (P 2, p. 20)

Bacchus for wine; Venus for lust; Vulcan for fire; Neptune for sea; Mars for warre (D, p. 78). 3. 1550 (S). 4. Transnominacion (S, P 2); transmutation (W); misnamer (Pu).

Mezoeugma. 1. Placing in the middle of a construction the common word around which a series of words or clauses is built. See Zeugma. 2. Bewtye, eyther by age decaieeth, or by syckenes (S). 3. 1550 (S). 4. Middle marcher (Pu); mesezeugma, media injunctio (S).

Middlemarcher. See Mezoeugma.

Mimesis. 1. Imitating the words or actions of another; ". . . . counterfait not only what was said but also utterances and gestures, stammering, lisping, nodding head. . . ." (P). 3. 1550 (S).

Mingle mangle. See Soraismus.

Misnamer. See Metonymy.

Misplacer. See Cacosyntheton.

Moderatour. See Litotes.

- Mycterismus. 1. "Skornyng by some jesture of the face, wrythinge the nose, putting out the tongue. . . ." (S). "But well to auoyde the frumpes, flowtes, skowles, disdaineful speeches, quips, tauntes, and angrie countenances, that women will bestowe where they see cause" (Breton, "The Praise of Vertuous Ladies and Gentlewomen," The Wil of Wit, ed. Grosart, II, p. 60, l. 17).
2. "When orator glances with frumping boltes at follies: 'I pray you tell me one thing, if a statute be made that all knaves shall be vanished out of England, where will you take shipping?'" (P).
3. 1550 (S). 4. Substannatio (S); fleeing frumpe (Pu).

N

Narratio. See Paradiagesis.

Necessum. See Anangeon.

New namer. See Onomatopoeia.

Nicknamer. See Prosonomasia.

- Noema. 1. Obscuring the meaning in a sentence.
2. A great counsellour somewhat forgettng his modestie, used these words: Gods lady I reckon my selfe as good a man as he you talke of, and yet I am not able to do so. Yea sir quoth the party, your L. is too good to be a man, I would ye were a Saint, meaning he would he were dead, for none are slrined for Saints before they be dead. (Pu, p. 231)
3. 1555 (S 2). 4. Close conceit (Pu).

Nominatio. See Antonomasia.

Nomini. See Synonym.

Notatio. See Ethopoeia.

O

Obtestatio. See Deesis.

Occultatio. See Praeteritio and Paralepsis.

Occupatio. See Praeteritio and Paralepsis.

- Ominatio. 1. Foretelling effects which will follow a named course of action. See Euphemism. 2. If thou followest these counsails, beleue me, thou canst not long continue (P, Li^r).
3. 1577 (P).

Omiologia. See Homiologia.

Omosis. See Simile.

Omissio. See Antiphrasis.

Onedismus. 1. Upbraiding an opponent for his ingratitude

and impietie. See Epiplexis and Insultation. 2. Dido to Aeneas:

No goddesse neuer was thy Dam, nor thou of Dardans
kind.
Thou traytor wretch but under roches, and mountaines
rough unkind.
Thou wert begot, some broode thou art of Beast or
Monster wild
Some Tigers thee did nurce, and gaue to thee their
milke unmilde. (P, pp. 73-4)

3. 1593 (P 2). 4. Exprobatio (P 2).

Onomaton. 1. Constructing a sentence of nouns and their
adjectives. 2. "A mayd in conversation chast, in speech mylde, in
countenance cheerfull, in behaviour modest, in beuty singuler, in
heart humble and meeke, in honest myrth, merie with measure. . . ." (P). 3. 1577 (P). 4. Scesis onomaton (P).

Onomatopoesia. 1. Forming, as the name of a thing, a word
which imitates it. 2. "Flibergib, tagrag, rifraffe, kickle kackle,
hab nab, thwick thwack, that is, blow for blow, stroake for stroake,
and one harder than another, twick signifyeth the lesser, and
thwack the greater" (P, Ciiiii^r). 3. 1553 (W). 4. Word making (W);
new namer (Pu); nominatio, procreatio, nominis fictio (P 2).

Optatio. 1. Declaring a wish to either God or men. 2. I
would that they which unsettle you would even cut themselves off.
Gal. 5: 12 (P, Kiii^v). 3. 1577 (P). 4. Optationem (P).

Oracionis. See Membrum.

Oraculum. 1. Quoting words spoken either by God or by his
commandment. 3. 1555 (S).

Orcos. 1. Swearing that a statement is true. 2. "Now
therefore arise, go forth, and speak comfortably unto thy servants:
for I swear by the Lord, if thou go not forth, there will not tarry
a man with thee this night: and that will be worse unto thee than
all the evil that hath befallen thee from thy youth until now"
II Sam. 19: 7-8 (P 2, p. 75). 3. 1593 (P 2). 4. Insiurandum (P 2).

Order. 1. Placing words in the order generally assigned
them; the natural order places the worthiest first; contrary to
the natural order, the worthiest last. 2. Men and women; day and
night; sun and moon; life and death (P). Contrary to the natural
order: I desyre, praye, beseech your honour to way this pittiful
case (P). 3. 1553 (W). 4. Ordo (W).

Ordinatio. See Eutrepismus.

Ordo. See Order and Catacosmesis.

Orismus. See Horismus.

Outcry. See Ecphonesis.
Over labour. See Periergia.
Over reacher. See Hyperbole.

P

Paenismus. 1. Expressing joy.

2. And Mary said:

My soul doth magnify the Lord,
And my spirit hath rejoiced in God my Saviour.
For he hath looked upon the low estate of his hand-
maiden:
For behold, from henceforth all generations shall
called me blessed.

--Luke 1: 45-7. (P 2, p. 81)

3. 1593 (P 2).

Palilogia. See Anadiplosis.

Parable. 1. Teaching a moral by extending a metaphor throughout a passage. 2. ". . . as when we liken a young childe to a greene twigge which ye may easilie bende euery way ye list: or an old man who laboureth which continuall infirmities, to a drie and dricksie oke" (Pu, p. 245). 3. 1577 (P). 4. Similitude, comparacion (S); parabola (P and Pu); resemblance misticall (Pu).

Parabola. See Parable.

Paradiastole. 1. Placing an unfavorable meaning in favorable light by expressing it in terms which actually convey none of its true significance, or only a part of it; moderating a point by misnaming it. 2. Good husbandrie for insatiable avarice; wisedome and pollicie for craft and deceit (P 2, p. 168). See Shakespeare, Timon of Athens, III, v, 24-25. 3. 1555 (S 2). 4. Curry fauell (Pu).

Paradiegesis. 1. Using an observation or fact as an occasion for further declaring one's meaning. See Paradigma.

2. And Paul stood in the midst of the Areopagus and said:
'Ye men of Athens, on all things I perceive that ye are somewhat superstitious. For as I passed along, and observed the objects of your worship, I found also an altar with this inscription, To An Unknown God. What therefore ye worship in ignorance, this set I forth unto you Acts 17: 23 ff. (P 2, p. 94)

3. 1593 (P 2). 4. Narratio (P 2).

Paradigma. 1. Enlarging a point by giving an example, either true or feigned. See Paradiegesis. 2. "Lyke as Camillus restored the common wealth of the Romaines that was oppressed by the Frenchmen, and when it was brought into extreme losse, by theiyr valiauntnesse expelled the Barbarians: So Valla, whan thorowe

the ignorance of the Barbarians, learnyng was destroyed, restored it agayn, as it were from death unto hys former brightnes. (S, Fv^r)

3. 1550 (S). 4. Exemplum (W, P 2); resemblance by example (Pu).

Paradox. 1. Showing wonder when affirming a thing that appears incredible; affirming as true a statement which seems self-contradictory. 2. See Acts 26: 7-23: Paul's speech before Agrippa.

Hamlet. Ay, truly; for the power of beauty will sooner transform honesty from what it is to a bawd than the force of honesty can translate beauty into his likeness: this was sometime a paradox, but now the time gives it proof.

--Hamlet, III, 1, 110-15.

3. 1577 (P). 4. Paradoxon (P, D, Pu).

Paraenesis. 1. Warning or admonishing hearers. See Cataplexis. 2. "And the men said unto Lot, Hast thou here any besides? son in law, and thy sons, and thy daughters, and whomsoever thou hast in the city; bring them out of the place: for we will destroy this place, because the cry of them is waxen great before the Lord; and the Lord hath sent us to destroy it" Gen. 19: 12-13 (P 2, pp. 78-9). 3. 1593 (P 2). 4. Admonitio (P 2).

Paragoge. 1. Adding a letter or syllable to the end of a word. 2. Beforene for before (P). 3. 1555 (S 2).

Paralepsis. 1. Emphasizing a point by pretending to pass it unnoticed. See Antiphrasis, Praecisio, Praeteritio. 2. "I will not here rehearse unto you how slippery and transitorie this life is, howe much laden with cares, exposed to daungers, and attended with miseries, for we knowe it and feele it" (D, p. 95). 3. 1550 (S). 4. Occupatio (S, D, P 2); praeteritio (P 2); Passager (Pu).

Paramologia. 1. Admitting the truth of a point, either to show that one has been convinced or to use the point to strengthen one's own position and to continue the argument. 2. "I deny not but I have heretofore used you in causes secret, in matters weighty and of counsell, that I have found you friendly, faithfull and ready, but what is all that to the purpose, when in a thing so important, and matter meerly concerning me, as whereon dependeth the safegard of my whole house and family" (D, p. 96). 3. 1577 (P). 4. Admittance (Pu); paralogia (P 2).

Paramythia. 1. Consoling one who grieves.

2. Eliphaz: Behold, happy is the man whom God correcteth: Therefore despise not thou the chastening of the Almighty.

For he maketh sore, and bindeth up;
He woundeth, and his hands make whole.

--Job 5: 17-19. (P)

3. 1577 (P). 4. Consolatio (P and P 2).

Paraphrasis. 1. Stating the same idea in other ways. 2. Kill any married man, make his sword accursed by any widow (H, p. 47). 3. 1559-1600 (?) (H).

Parasiopeisis. See Paralepsis.

Parathesis. 1. Speaking parenthetically, either in a word, clause, or sentence. See Parenthesis. 3. 1598 (B). 4. Appositio (B).

Parecbasis. 1. Digressing from "the principall matter" (Pu, p. 233). 3. 1589 (Pu). 4. Stragler, digression, parecnasis (Pu).

Parecnasis. See Parecbasis.

Paregmenon. 1. Using within a short sentence the same word twice, or one derived from the other. See Polyptoton. 2. Be merry with them that be merry (P). The first was of the earth earthy (P 2). I live a lyfe with carefull woe (P). 3. 1577 (P).

Parelcon. 1. Joining two words together as one. 2. Why what is the matter? For why I could not otherwise do. When that I call, I pray yee be ready (P, Fili^r). 3. 1577 (P).

Paremia. See Paroemia.

Parenthesis. 1. Inserting as an aside a word, phrase, or sentence within a sentence which is complete within itself. See Parathesis. 2. "He, swelling in their humbleness (like a bubble swollen up with a small breath, broken with a great), forgetting (or not knowing) humanity, caused their heads to be struck off" (H, p. 44). 3. 1550 (S). 4. Interpositio (S and S 2); insertour (Pu); interjectio (B).

Pareuresis. 1. Inventing a false pretext; alleging a premeditated excuse "containing reasons of such might as are able to vanquish all objections" (P 2, p. 95). 2. Aeneas's answer to Dido's objection in the Aeneid, Book IV, ll. 331 ff. (P 2, p. 95). 3. 1593 (P 2). 4. Adinuentio, excogitata, excusatio (P 2).

Parimia. See Paroemia.

Parimion. 1. Beginning every word in a sentence with the same letter.

2. Holofernes. I will something affect the letter; for it argues facility.

The preyful princess pierc'd and prick'd a pretty
pleasing pricket;
Some say a sore; but not a sore, till now made sore
with shooting.

--Love's Labour's Lost, IV, ii, 55-8.

3. 1577 (P). 4. Like letter (Pu).

Parisia. See Parrhesia.

Parison. See Isocolon.

Paroemia. 1. Quoting common proverbs. 2. Trot sire, trot damme, how should the Fole amble? (W, p. 119). The blind drink many a flye. God hath sent a shrewd cow short horns (P). See Drayton, Idea, 59, an entire sonnet built around proverbs. 3. 1550 (S). 4. Adagium (S); proverb (W and Pu); adage, prouerb (Pu).

Paromology. See Paramologia.

Paronomasia. 1. Playing on the sound and meaning of words: punning. 2. Be sure of his sword before you trust him of his word (P 2, p. 56). If she were as good a Launderer as shee is a slaunderer, shee woulde washe whyte (P). 3. 1577 (P). 4. Agnomination (H).

Parrhesia. 1. a. Speaking frankly, even boldly. b. Asking beforehand to be excused for speaking freely on the ground that such speech is necessary. 2. (1 a) "I therefore say to thee, O just Judge, that I, and onellie I, was the worker of Basilius death; they were these hands that gave him that poysonour potion, that hath brought death to him, and losse to Arcadia" (Fr, Fiv^V). (1 b) Pardon if I be tedious, the circumstance of the cause requireth it (D, p. 90).

If my speech hap to'offend you any way,
Thinke it their fault, that force me so to say.
(Pu, p. 227)

3. 1553 (W). 4. Freenesse of speech, libera vox (W); licentious (Pu); licentia (B); license (Fr).

Parrosia. See Parrhesia.

Partitio. See Diaeresis.

Passager. See Paralepsis.

Pathopoesia. 1. Arousing emotions within the hearers, either by being moved oneself or by presenting some inciting cause. Sherry (1550) names two types: donysis or intencion, and cictros or commisseration (g.v.). See also Exclamation, Obtestatio, Optatio, Exuscitatio, Imprecatio. 2. Oh that my head were waters, and mine eyes a fountain of tears, that I might weep day and night

for the slain of the daughter of my people! Jer. 9: 1-2. 3. 1550 (S). 4. Pathopeia (S, P, P 2).

Penitent. See Metanoia.

Percontatio. 1. Asking because "we would chide" (W, p. 184). 2. Cicero against Catiline: How long wilt thou abuse our sufferance? How long will this rage and madnesse of thine goe about to deceiue us (W, p. 184). 3. 1553 (W). 4. Snappish asking (W).

Periergia. 1. Ornamenting a passage excessively. See Macrology.

2. The tenth of March when Aries receiued
Dan Phoebus rales into his horned head,
And I my selfe by learned lore perceiued
That Ver approcht and frosty winter fled
I crost the Thames to take the cheerefull aire,
In open fields, the weather was so faire.

--Gascoigne, The Posies. (Pu, p. 258)

3. 1550 (S). 4. Sedulitas superflua (S); ouerlabour, curious (Pu).

Periphrasis. 1. Expressing the meaning in a roundabout manner; circumlocution. 2. When they had a while hearkened to the persuasion of sleep for When they had slept a while (H, pp. 46-7). Prince of peripateticks for Aristotle (S 2). 3. 1550 (S). 4. Circuicio (S); circumlocution (W); circumlocutio (B); ambage (Pu).

Perissology. 1. Using more words than are necessary; redundancy. See Macrology and Pleonasm. 2. The ambassadoures peace not being obtayned, retourned home agayne from whence they came (P, Fii^V). 3. 1550 (S). 4. Perissologia, sermo-superfluous (S); perittologia (S 2).

Peristasis. Amplifying by giving circumstances of person, such as parentage, nation, country, age, education, habit of body or circumstances of place, time, occasion. 2. See Sidney, Astrophel and Stella, LXXV, a sonnet in praise of Edward IV. 3. 1577 (P).

Permissio. See Epitrope.

Philophroneisis. 1. Attempting by a use of mild speech and promises "to mitigate the rigor and crueltie of an adversary" (P 2).

2. And Jacob sent messengers before him to Esau his brother unto the land of Seir, the field of Edom. And he commanded them, saying, Thus shall ye say unto my lord Esau; Thus saith thy servant Jacob, I have sojourned with Laban, and stayed until now: and I have oxen, and asses and flocks, and menservants and maidservants: and I have sent to tell my lord, that I may find grace in thy sight.

--Gen. 32: 3-5. (P 2, p. 96)

3. 1593 (P 2). 4. Benevolentia, exceptio benigna (P 2).

Pleonasm. 1. Using more words than are necessary to express the meaning. See Macrology and Perissology.

2. For euer may my true loue liue and neuer die
And that mine eyes may see her crownde a Queene.
(Pu, p. 257)

3. 1550 (S). 4. Superabundancia (S); too ful speech (Pu).

Ploce. 1. Repeating a word with a new signification.

Peacham limited this figure to the repetition of proper names.

2. Caesar was Caesar (P 2, pp. 44-5). 3. 1555 (S 2). 4. Copulatio (S 2); doubler (Pu).

Poicilogia. 1. Speaking improperly; "all is to muche befigured and begayed" (S 2, Bii^V). 2. Such is the writing of Apuleius (ibid.). 3. 1555 (S 2).

Polyptoton. 1. Repeating a word in a different form, voice, or case. See Paregmenon, Traductio. 2. Forsaken by all friends and forsaking all comfort (H, p. 17).

With so sweet voice, and by sweet Nature so
In sweetest strength; so sweetly skilled withal
In all sweet stratagems sweet Art can show

--Sidney, Astrophel and Stella, XXXVI.

See also Griffin, Fidessa, XLIV; Spenser, Amoretti, LXXIV; Shakespeare, Sonnets, XLII; Fletcher, Licia, XIX. 3. 1584 (F). 4. Traductio (P, Pu); tranlacer (Pu).

Polysyndeton. 1. Linking together several clauses with conjunctions. 2. Shakespeare, Sonnets, LXVI. 3. 1577 (P). 4. Coople clause (Pu).

Pompious speech. See Bomphiologia.

Praecisio. See Aposiopesis, Paralepsis, Praeteritio.

Praemunitio. See Premunitio.

Praeoccupatio. See Procatalepsis.

Praeteritio. 1. Mentioning a thing, but pretending to leave it unnoticed. See Aposiopesis, Paralepsis. 2. "I doe not say that thou receavedst brybes of thy fellowes, I busie not my selfe in this thing, that thou spoyledst citties, kingdomes, and all men's houses I let passe thy theftes, thy robberyes" (P, Sii^r). 3. 1577 (P). 4. Preteritio (P).

Pragmatographia. 1. Description of an action, an event; ". . . . warres, tempest, shipwreck, conquests, triumphs, destruction of cities" (P 2, pp. 139-40). 3. 1577 (P). 4. Counterfait action (Pu).

Precatio. See Euche.

Premunitio. 1. Stating one's purpose at the outset. 2. I hope my Lordes, both to perswade this man by reason, and to haue your iudgement in this matter (W, p. 187). See Proposition. 3. 1553 (W). 4. Buttresse (W).

Preposterous. See Hysteron Proteron.

Perseverantia. See Epimone.

Presumpcio. See Prolepsis.

Presumptuous. See Procatalepsis.

Presupposall. See Procatalepsis.

Preterition. See Praeteritio.

Prevention. See Prolepsis, Concessio, Occupatio, Procatalepsis.

Privy nippe. See Charientismus.

Proapodosis. See Prosapodosis.

Procatalepsis. 1. Anticipating and answering an opponent's objections; confuting an objection before it is spoken.

2. But some one will say, How are the dead raised? and with what manner of body do they come? Thou foolish one, that which thou thyself sowest is not quickened, except it die: and that which thou sowest, thou sowest not the body that shall be, but a bare grain. I Cor. 15: 35-7. (P 2, p. 183)

3. 1577 (P). 4. Praeoccupatio (D); praecoccupation (Fr); presumptuous, presupposall, preuenter (Pu); prevention (H); ante occupatio, prevention (W).

Proclees. 1. Challenging an opponent. 2. If thou canst, answer thou me; set thy words in order before me, stand forth. Job 33: 5-6 (P 2). 3. 1593 (P 2). 4. Provocatio (P 2).

Proecthesis. 1. Defending one's statements or actions; giving reasons for having said what has been said or having done what has been done.

2. And they watched him, whether he would heal him on the sabbath day; that they might accuse him. And he saith unto the man that had his hand withered, Stand forth. And he saith unto them, Is it lawful on the sabbath day to do good, or to do harm? to save a life, or to kill? But they held their peace. And when he had looked round about on them with anger, being grieved at the hardening of their heart, he saith unto the man, Stretch forth thy hand. And he stretched it forth: and his hand was restored.

--Mark 3: 2-6. (P 2, p. 102)

See also Sidney, Astrophel and Stella, XXVIII, LI, LXXIV. 3. 1593 (P).

Progression. 1. a. Building a sentence around contrasted

meanings (W, p. 202). b. Advancing by steps to the most important point of a series. 2. (1 a)

What a boy art thou in comparison of this fellow here. Thou sleepest: he wakes: thou plaies: he studies: thou art euer abroade: he is euer at home: thou neuer waites: he still doth his attendance: thou carest for no bodie: he doeth his duetie to all men: thou doest what thou canst to hurt all, and please none: he doeth what he can to hurte none, and please all.

(W, p. 202)

See also Spenser, Amoretti, XXVI; Watson, Tears of Fancie, XXXIX.

(1 b) "To make table-talk of a mean man's name were wrong, to run upon a nobleman's title were a great scandal, to play with a prince's name were a treason; and what shall it be to make a vanity of that name which is most terrible even to tyrants and devils, and most reverend even to monarchs and angels?" (H, p. 27). 3.

(1 a) 1553 (S); (1 b) 1599-1600 (?) (H).

Prolepsis. 1. Stating, first, a proposition briefly, then giving the details. See Procatalepsis. 2. Men diversely do erre, some by an ignoraunt simplicitie, others by a most perverse follie (D, p. 82). We were both in great sorrow, I for the loss of my deare friend, and he for feare of banishment (P, Fi^V). 3. 1550 (S). 4. Presumpcio (S); propounder, forestaller, explainer (Pu).

Pronomasia. See Paronomasia.

Pronominatio. See Antonomasia.

Proparalepsis. 1. Adding a syllable to a word. 2. Slacken for slack (S). 3. 1550 (S). 4. Praessumpcio (S).

Proportio. See Analogia.

Proposition. 1. Giving in a few words the subject to be discussed. Cf. Premunitio. 2. I have now to speake of the excellent and singuler vertues of Pompeius (P, Si^V). 3. 1553 (W).

Propounder. See Prolepsis.

Prosapodosis. 1. Giving a reason for every division of a statement. 2. Time at one instant seeming short and long to them: short in the pleasingness of such presence, long in the stay of their desires (H, p. 46). See also Spenser, Amoretti, IX and LV. 3. 1550 (S).

Prosographia. See Prosopographia.

Prosonomasia. 1. a. Nicknaming a person, "rather a by-name geuen in sport, than a surname geuen of any earnest purpose" (Pu, p. 202). b. Paronomasia (g.v.). 2. (1 a) Caldius Biberius Mero for Claudius Tiberius Nero (Pu, p. 202). 3. 1589 (Pu). 4. Nicknamer (Pu).

Prosopographia. 1. a. Describing a feigned person. See Ethopoeia. b. Describing imaginary bodies, those which have no corporeal existence, such as harpies, furies, devils. See Prosopopoeia.

2. (1 a) That where those two clear sparkling Eyes are placed,
Only two loopholes, then I might behold!
That lovely arched ivory-polished Brow
Defaced with wrinkles, that I might but see!
Thy dainty Hair, so curled and crisped now,
Like grizzled moss upon some aged tree!

--Drayton, Idea, 8.

See also Shakespeare, Sonnets, II. 2. "Secondarily, God is in the word of God exhibited to be seen, to be beheld, and to be known by visions and divine mirrors, as it were in a certain parable, while by Prosopography, Prosopopoeia, or mortal shapes he is set before our eyes" The Decades of Henry Bullinger, ed. Thomas Harding, IX, 137-8. 3. 1550 (S).

Prosopopoeia. 1. Attributing to a beast, to an inanimate object, or to an idea the characteristics of a living person. See Prosopographia, Fictio. 2. If your ancestors were now alive and saw you defacing so goodly a principality by them established, would they not say thus? (H, p. 48). 3. 1550 (S). 4. Prosopopey, aetopeia (S); counterfait in personation (Pu).

Prosthesis. 1. Adding a letter or syllable at the beginning of a word. 2. Beknowne for knowne; devoyde for voyde; a-downe for downe (P). 3. 1550 (S). 4. Appositio (S).

Protrope. 1. Exhorting hearers to act.

2. Cicero: Have respect & regard, Judges, what doth appertain to your name, estimation, and safetie of the commonwealth. Wherefore Judges looke to your selves, your wives, your children and goods, maintaine and uphold the renowne, and safetie of the Roman people. (P 2, p. 77)

3. 1593 (P 2). 4. Adhortatio (P 2).

Provocatio. See Proclees.

Proverb. See Paroemia.

Prozeugma. 1. Beginning a series of equal words or clauses which are built around a common word with that common word. See Zeugma. 2. Pride oppresseth humility, hatred love, cruelty compassion (P). 3. 1550 (S). 4. Presozeugma, prejunctio (S); ringleader (Pu).

Pysma. 1. Asking many questions in one sentence or in a series of sentences. Unlike Erotema (q.v.) in that, in the latter, the question may be answered in one word; in this figure, the

answer requires many. 2. In what place did he speake with them, with whome did he speake, how did he perswade them. did he hyre them. . . . (P). 3. 1577 (P).

Q

Qualifier. See Epitheton.
Querimonia. See Mempsis.
Questioner. See Erotesis, Erotema, Pysma.
Quick conceit. See Synecdoche.

R

Raciocinatio. See Erotesis.
Ratiocination. See Erotesis, Erotema, Intimation.
Reason rend. See Etiologia.
Rebounde. See Antanaclasis.
Reckening. See Dinumeratio.
Recompencer. See Antenagoge.
Recordatio. See Anamnesis.
Redditio. See Prosapodosis.
Redouble. See Anadiplosis.
Reduplication. See Anadiplosis.
Reference. See Epitrope.
Refractio. See Anaclasis.

Regression. 1. Repeating in the beginning, middle, or end, a word which has been used already. Cf. Polypoton, Traductio. 2. Beginning: Thou art ordeined to rule other, and not other to rule thee (W, p. 205). Middle: He that hath money hath not giuen it, and he that hath giuen money, hath not his money still: and he that hath giuen thanks, hath thanks still, and he that hath them still, hath giuen them notwithstanding (ibid.). End: Man must not liue to eate, but eate to liue (ibid.). 3. 1553 (W). 4. Regressio (W).

Rejection. See Apodioxis.
Remove. See Metastasis.
Renconter. See Antitheton.
Renforcer. See Emphasis.
Repetition. See Anaphora.
Replie. See Symploce.
Report. See Anaphora.
Rerewarder. See Hypozeugma, Zeugma.

Resemblance. See Simile.

Resemblance by example. See Paradigma.

Resemblance by imagerie. See Icon.

Resemblance mysticall. See Parabole.

Responce. See Antipophora.

Restrictio. 1. Pointing out exceptions to statements already made; altering the meaning as first expressed. 2. "But we have this treasure in earthen vessels, that the exceeding greatness of the power may be of God, and not from ourselves; we are pressed on every side, yet not straitened; perplexed, yet not unto despair; pursued, yet not forsaken; smitten down, yet not destroyed" II Cor. 4: 7-9 (P 2, pp. 131-2). 3. 1577 (P).

Reticentia. 1. Requesting those who have least cause to speake to remain silent. See Aposiopesis. 2. Diogenes to frightened seamen: Whisht, for by Gods mother, if God himselfe knewe you to be here, you were like to be drowned euery mothers sonne of you (W, p. 199). 3. 1553 (W). 4. Whisht (W).

Retire. See Epanodos.

Reversio. See Anastrophe.

Revocation. See Epanorthosis and Aposiopesis.

Riddle. See Enigma.

Right reasoner. See Dialogismus.

Ringleader. See Zeugma.

S

Sage sayer. See Apophthegm.

Sarcasmus. 1. Speaking bitterly; taunting; mocking.

2. . . . the chief priests mocking him, with the scribes and elders, said, He saved others; himself he cannot save. He is the King of Israel; let him come down from the cross, and we will believe on him.

--Matt. 27: 41-3. (S)

3. 1550 (S). 4. Amara irrisio (S); bitter taunt (Pu).

Scesis onomaton. See Onomaton.

Schematismus. 1. Using schemes or tropes to present meaning by "a circuite of speech" (P 2, p. 196). 2. II Sam. 12: 1-15. 3. 1593 (P 2).

Securitas. See Asphalia.

Sedulitas superflua. See Periergia.

Selfe saying. See Tautologia.

Sententia. See Apophthegm.

Sermo superfluus. See Perissologia.

Sermo ubique sui similis. See Homilogia.

Sermocinatio. 1. Answering questions asked of the speaker by a feigned person. Cf. Dialogisme. When the feigned person speaks all: Prosopopoeia (q.v.).

2. If any ask, 'Why that so soon I came?'
I'll hide her fault, and say, 'It was my lot.'

--Daniel, Sonnets After Astrophel, XXIII.

3. 1555 (S).

Silence. See Aposiopesis.

Sillepsis. See Syllepsis.

Simile. 1. Comparing in one point things not commonly likened to each other. 2. "In all their order of service there is no edification according to the rule of the Apostle, but confusion, they tesse the Psalmes in most places like tennice balles" An Admonition to Parliament, Article I, Section 13, p. 29. See also Nashe, Works, ed. McKerrow, I, 207, a passage in which drunken men are divided into eight types; these are likened, respectively, to an ape, lion, swine, sheepe, mawdlen, martin, goate, and foxe. 3. 1553 (W). 4. Similitude (W); resemblance, omiosis (Pu).

Similiter cadens. See Homoeoptoton.

Similiter desinens. See Homoeoteleuton.

Similitude. See Simile.

Simulatio. See Irony.

Sinathrismus. See Synathroismus.

Single supply. See Zeugma.

Slow return. See Epanalepsis.

Snappish asking. See Percontatio.

Solecisme. 1. Misusing cases, gender, tense; "breaking of Priscians head" (Pu, p. 251). 3. 1550 (S). 4. Inconueniens structura (S); incongruitie, solecismus (Pu).

Soraismus. 1. a. Mingling together words from different languages. b. ". . . if a man in prose would use figures poetically" (S 2, B1^v).

2. (1 a) O mightie Lord of loue, dame Venus onely loy,
Whose Princely power exceeds ech other heauenly roy.

--Tuberville, Epitaphes, Epigrams,
Songs and Sonets. (Pu, p. 252)

3. 1550 (S). 4. Cumulatio (S); mingle mangle (Pu).

Sorites. 1. Linking together syllogisms in an argument;

a climbing argument. 2. You cannot enjoy your goodness without government, ergo, you cannot enjoy your own goods where every man upon his private passion doth interpret the doings of the rulers (H, pp. 12-13). 3. 1599-1600 (?) (H).

Speedie dispatcher. See Apophasis.

Store. See Synonym.

Stragler. See Parecbasis.

Subjection. See Prosapodosis.

Subsannatio. See Mycterismus.

Substitute. See Hypozeuxis.

Sufferancé. See Permissio.

Superabundancia. See Pleonasmus.

Superlatio. See Hyperbole.

Surclose. See Epithonema.

Surnamer. See Antonomasia.

Surplusage. See Pleonasm, Macrologia, Periergia.

Syllepsis. 1. Using a word which, because of its form or inflexion, can apply to only one word in the sentence to refer to another as well, e.g., a singular verb with a compound subject, one singular and the other plural. 2. The Nobles and the Kyng was taken (S).

Here my sweete sonnes and daughters all my blisse,
Yonder mine owne deere husband buried is. (Pu, p. 165)

3. 1550 (S). 4. Concepcio (S); double supply (Pu).

Syllogismus. 1. Leaving the meaning to be inferred by the hearer. 2. He was mistaken for a hat riding on the pommel of a saddle. You had need eat a bushel of salt with him (H, p. 25).

3. 1577 (P). 4. Intimation (H).

Symphoresis. See Synathroismos.

Symploce. 1. Repeating a word or phrase at the beginning and another at the end of successive clauses or sentences; combining Anaphora and Epistrophe (q.v.).

2. Ah, that Sir Humfry Gilbert should be dead:
Ah, that Sir Philip Sidney should be dead:
Ah, that Sir William Sackevill should be dead: etc.

--Harvey, Marginalia, ed. G. C. Moore Smith, p. 64.

See also Griffin, Fidessa, LXII and Watson, Tears of Fancie, LX.

3. 1550 (S). 4. Complexio (S, Pu, Fr, H); comprehensio (Fr); conduplicatio (Pu); replie (Pu).

Synaecosis. 1. Building a phrase of words with contrary meanings; oxymoron.

2. Of force of heavenly beams infusing hellish pain,
Of living deaths, dear wounds, fair storms, and
freezing fires.

--Sidney, Astrophel and Stella, VI.

3. 1589 (Pu). 4. Crosse copling (Pu).

Synaeresis. 1. Shortening two syllables to one. 2. "And even thence thou wilt be stol'n, I fear" Shakespeare, Sonnets, XLVIII. 3. 1555 (S 2).

Synaloepha. 1. Omitting the first of two vowels which occur together. 2. Th'Arcadians; thone and thother (S). 3. 1550 (S). 4. Delecio (S).

Synathroismos. 1. a. Gathering together things dispersed throughout the oration. b. Heaping together words which signify things of like nature. 2. (1 a) "Hee was a man wholie malicious, exceedingly proude, utterlie arrogant, altogither subtill, by nature cruell, and in speeches contentious" (D, p. 82 [92]).

See also Lodge, Phyllis, XII; Fletcher, Licia, XXXV; Spenser, Amoretti, I and XVIII.

- (1 b) But I complain, that being thus disgraced,
Fired, feared, frantic, fettered, shot through, slain;
My death is such, as I may not complain.

--Constable, Diana, II.

3. 1550 (S). 4. Frequentacio (S); frequentatio (S 2, P, P 2); heaping figure (Pu); congeries (P, Pu); collectour, recapitulatour (Pu); symphoresis (P, H).

Synchorexis. 1. Offering, confidently, a case for the consideration of either a judge or an opponent; putting a case in the hands of the judges. 2. "But Peter and John answered and said unto them: Whether it be right in the sight of God to hearken unto you rather than unto God, judge ye: for we cannot but speak the things which we saw and heard" Acts 4: 19 (P 2, p. 111). 3. 1577 (P). 4. Concessio (B).

Synchysis. 1. Arranging the words of a sentence in a confused order; obscuring the meaning by disarranging the words. 2. "The wines good which afterward had in pypes layd aborde Acestes one Cicilian those, and giuen to the Troyans departing, the noble man did distribute" (P, Gi^r). "The noble man Aeneas did afterward distribute the wines, which good Acestes king of Cicilia had layde aborde and giuen to the Troyans departing one Cicilian shores" (ibid.). 3. 1577 (P).

Syncope. 1. Contracting a word by omitting the middle

letter, letters, syllable, or syllables.

2. Sweet'ner of music! wisdom's beautifier!
Breather of life! and fast'ner of Desire!

--Sidney, Astrophel and Stella, LXXX.

3. 1550 (S). 4. Consicio (S).

Synecrisis. 1. Comparing unlike things or persons in one sentence. See Dissimilitude. 2. "A wise son maketh a glad father; But a foolish son is the heaviness of his mother" Prov. 14: 1-2 (P 2, p. 162). 3. 1593 (P).

Synecdoche. 1. Indicating a part by naming a whole, a whole by a part, a genus by a species, a species by a genus, an antecedent by a sequel, sequel by antecedent. 2. Preach to all creatures. He set his spurres to his horse. I got it with the swete of my face (S). My name is tossed and censured by many tongues. He carries a goldsmith's ship on his fingers (H). 3. 1550 (S). 4. Intellectio (S); intellection (W); quick conceit (Pu).

Synynome. 1. Forgiving an opponent for injuries he has caused. 2. "But to whom ye forgive anything, I forgive also: for what I also have forgiven, if I have forgiven anything, for your sakes have I forgiven it in the person of Christ" II Cor. 2: 10-11 (P 2, p. 98). 3. 1593 (P).

Synonymy. 1. Repeating the thing several times by using different words which have the same signification.

2. My faith, my hope, my trust, my God, and eke my guide,
Stretch forth thy hand to saue the soule, what ere
the body hide.

--Anon., Tottel's Miscellany. (Pu, p. 215)

3. 1550 (S). 4. Nomini communio (S); store (Pu).

Systole. 1. Shortening a long vowel or syllable. Cf. Diastole. 2. Darīus for Darius; Diāna for Diana (P, Eii^V). 3. 1550 (S). 4. Contractio (S).

Systrophe. 1. Qualifying a term with many phrases which describe it without defining it. 2. "Historye is a Testimony of tymes, a light of verity, the mayntenance of memorie, the Schole-maystresse of lyfe, the messenger of antiquitye" (P, Ti^R). "Delight, false instrument of my decay! Delight, the nothing that doth all things move" Griffin, Fidessa. 3. 1577 (P). 4. Conglobatio (P).

T

Tacite objectioni responsi. See Antiphora.

Tapinosis. 1. Naming an idea or an object with a word

which does not convey its true significance, but debases it. 2. Fiddeler for musician; house for castle; brook for Thames (P). 3. 1550 (S). 4. Humiliatio (S); abbaser (Pu).

Tasis. 1. "Tarrying of the voyce in pleasaunte pronuncia-
cion" (S, Ciii^V). 3. 1550 (S). 4. Extensio (S).

Tautology. 1. Repeating the same word or phrase or the same idea in other words in an "unprofitable and wearysome" way (P). 2. "If you have a frend, I would with you to kepe a friend, for an olde friend is to be preferred before a new friend, if I were your friend, I woulde neuer take you againe for my friende, if you should once forsake me your old friend and take a new friend" (P, Fiii^V). 3. 1550 (S). 4. Inutilis, repeticio eiusdem (S); selfe-saying (Pu).

Taxis. 1. Distributing "to euery subject his most proper and naturall adjunct" (P 2, pp. 90-91). 2. "The diuine wisdome hath assigned Kings to raigne, Judges to heare causes and giue sentence, aduocates to plead, subiects to obey, the wise to giue counsell, and the rich to giue almes" (P 2, pp. 90-91). 3. 1577 (P).

Tell cause. See Etiologia.

Testatio. See Martyria.

Thaumasmos. 1. Marvelling at some state of affairs, such as why a thing was done or not done, some strange event, or secret cause. 2. O the depth of the riches both of the wisdom and the knowledge of God! how unsearchable are his judgments, and his ways past tracing out! Rom. 11: 33-4 (P 2, pp. 72-3). 3. 1593 (P 2). 4. Admiratio (P 2).

Threnos. 1. Lamenting some misery suffered by the speaker himself or by another.

2. O Fate! O Fault! O cursel child of my bliss!
What sobs can give words grace my grief to show?
What ink is black enough to paint my woe?

--Sidney, Astrophel and Stella, XCIII.

3. 1593 (P 2). 4. Lamentatio, luctus (P 2).

Tmesis. 1. Separating the elements of a compound word or of a phrase by another word or words. See Diacope. 2. What matters soeuer he took in hand. . . . Hys saying was true as here shall appere after (S). 3. 1550 (S). 4. Dissectio (S); diacope (P 2).

Tollerantia. See Apocarteresis.

Too full speech. See Tautology.

Topographia. 1. Describing a place. 2. ". . . so did

Chaucer very well describe the country of Saluces in Italie which ye may see, in report of the Lady Gryssyll" (Pu, p. 239). See also Drayton, Idea, 32: "To the River Ankor." 3. 1555 (S 2). 4. Counterfait place (Pu).

Topothesia. 1. Describing a feigned place. 2. Sir Thomas More's Utopia (S 2); Elisii in Virgil (S); House of Envy, Bk. I, and House of Sleep, Bk. II, in Ovid (P). 3. 1550 (S).

Traduccio. See Epanodos.

Traductio. See Polyptoton.

Tranlacer. See Polyptoton.

Transitio. See Matabasis.

Transgressio. See Hyperbaton.

Translatio. See Metaphor.

Transmotio. See Metastasis.

Transmutation. See Metonymy.

Transnominatio. See Metonymy.

Transport. See Metaphor.

Transposition. See Hyperbaton.

Transumption. See Metalepsis.

Trespasser. See Hyperbaton.

Turne tale. See Apostrophe.

Turpis loquutio. See Aischrologia.

Twinnes. See Hendiadys.

U

Uncouth. See Acyrologia.

Underlay. See Epizeuxis.

Urbanitas. See Asteismus.

V

Verborum bombus. See Bomphiologia.

Votum. See Euche.

W

Wittle jesting. See Irony.

Wondrer. See Paradoxon.

Word making. See Onomatopoeia.

X

Y

Z

Zeugma. 1. Using one word to complete the meaning of two or more congruent words or clauses. See Prozeugma, Mezozeugma, Hypozeugma. 2. Fellowes and friends and kinne forsooke me quite (Pu, p. 164). 3. 1550 (S). 4. Single supply (Pu).

THE FIRST OCCURRENCE IN ENGLISH OF THE NAMES OF FIGURES

This list shows, for each figure named, the date of publication of the Tudor rhetoric in which it first appeared and the date given in The Oxford English Dictionary as "its earliest known occurrence."

<u>Name of figure</u>	<u>Tudor rhetoric</u>	<u>OED</u>	<u>Name of figure</u>	<u>Tudor rhetoric</u>	<u>OED</u>
anacoenosis	1550	1589	epitrope	1550	1657
anastrophe	1550	1577	erotesis	1550	1657
antanaclasis	1550	1646	erotema	1550	1589
anthypophora	1555	1589	hendiadys	1577	1586
antimetabole	1577	1589	homoeoteleuton	1550	1586
antiptosis	1550	1657	hyperbaton	1555	1579
antistrophe	1550	1625	hypotyposis	1577	1583
antonomasia	1550	1589	hysteron proteron	1555	1565
aphaeresis	1550	1611	icon	1577	1676
apocope	1550	1591	litotes	1550	1657
apodioxis	1577	1657	macrology	1550	1616
apodixis	1593	1623	metabasis	1550	1577
apophasis	1550	1657	metalepsis	1550	1577
aporia	1550	1589	metaplasm	1577	1617
asyndeton	1550	1589	mycterismus	1550	1593
barbarism	1550	1579	prosopopoeia	1550	1561
cacemphaton	1555	1622	paragoge	1555	1656
cacozelia	1550	1579	parocemia	1550	1586
catachresis	1550	1589	paronomasia	1577	1579
climax	1550	1589	perissology	1550	1583
diaeresis	1555	1611	pleonasm	1550	1586
dialysis	1550	1586	polyptoton	1584	1586
diastole	1555	1578	polysyndeton	1577	1589
diasyrmus	1550	1678	procatalepsis	1577	1586
ecthlipsis	1577	1657	solecism	1550	1577
emphasis	1577	1764	syllepsis	1550	1577
enallage	1577	1583	symploce	1550	1577
epenthesis	1550	1657	synonymy	1550	1657
epexegesis	1577	1621	systole	1550	1577
epiphonema	1555	1579	tautology	1550	1579
epiphora	1577	1678	tmesis	1550	1577
epiplexis	1550	1678	zeugma	1550	1586
epistrophe	1584	1647			

